TION SALES.
ON & FOSTER.
LOSING SALE
OF
SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
AINTINGS,
WABASH-AV.,
on MONDAY EVENING,
clock.
SON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

es Brick Machine Co.
ANKRUPTCY.
SDAY MORNING, June 17, at 11
east corner of Clinton and Monroe-
s of the UNITED STATES BRICK
AUCTION,
patent issued by the United States,
and Belgium, for improvements in
the office furniture, one second-
y of all kinds, large lot of wrought,
one horse, buggy, and harness; one
bridge, and all the personal prop-
estate. By order of
HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.
ER, Auctioneers.

TCY! BANKRUPTCY!
WEDNESDAY morning, JUNE 18,
t the brickyard of said Company, on
gan Canal, half mile west of Bright-
ffects of the United States Brick Ma-
AUCTION.
ons, 24 carts, 150 brick boxes, 27 trucks,
brick machine, 12 sets of harness, full
lements and tools of various kinds,
ery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., be-
ate. By order of
HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.
TER, Auctioneers.

E LOTS
URTLEFF-AV.,
ninth-st. (formerly known as Swift-place)
rtieth-st. (formerly known as
Whitehouse-place),
AUCTION,
AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,
o'clock, on the ground.
, 22, and 32; 24 feet front by 125 feet
t alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-
ce 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent in-
s are situated only five blocks west of
kly-settled portion of the city, and are
ence purposes. Persons attending the
tate-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is
' walk from the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

A. BUTTERS & CO.
E OF VALUABLE
NER LOTS,
and Residence Property,
une 16, at 10:30 a. m.,
rner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near
Lincoln Park.
A. Butters & Co.
WILL SELL
AUCTION,
place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots
, suitable for stores and residences. A
each lot; also water and gas. Sale
hird cash, balance in 1 and 2 years
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Y, WINE, ALE,
s, Cut Nails, &c.,
T AUCTION,
rning, June 17, at 10 o'clock,
rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
nongahela, Old Bourbon, Sour
d Crow, Silver Creek, Marshall,
and Body Whiskies, all prime
l proof.
l, Clay Pipes, Ale, &c.
Nails.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ESDAY, JUNE 18,
Top Buggies, Open Wagons,
emocrat and Express Wagons,
Single Harness,
T AUCTION,
7 South Canal-st. Wednesday
10 o'clock.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PECIAL SALE.
esirable line of Ready-Made Clothing,
nishings, &c.,
T AUCTION,
AY, JUNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen
5 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
Y, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen
5 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Shore Property
T AUCTION.
tiful Suburban Property Embraces
e of the Choicest Lots on
the South Shore
RONTAGE AND GROVE,
be sold by us on Monday, June 23.
roperty Must be Sold.
SEE BILLS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

EO. P. GORE & CO.,
2, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.
Y GOODS!!
GREAT OPENING SALE
day Morning, June 17th,
at 9:30 O'Clock,
legant, and commodious quarters, 68 and
ractive line of Dress Goods in Alpacas,
ens, Suitings, &c., &c. Fine
Line of Gent's Summer Styles, Fine Felt
s of White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear,
d Parasols, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.
k special offering of Ingrain Carpets by the
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

EUREKA!
d See Our New Store!
gest and Finest Auction
House in America!
RGEST and MOST ELEGANT stock of
ehold Furniture
VER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
Suits of every description; Marble, Wood,
Chamber Sets; Black Walnut Wardrobes;
sion Tables; Marble-top Tables; Bureaus
Marble-top Bureaus and Commodes; Sofas,
airs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.
and Wool Carpets; 15 crates W. G. Crock-
Decorated Ware; 6 casks of Yellow and
Ware. At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Har-
ork makers.
rday, June 21, at 9 o'clock a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AVENS, OSGOOD & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.
T THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.
of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, on Thurs-
Also, regular sale of Household Goods,
ond-hand Furniture and General Merchan-
urday, June 21.
HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1873. NUMBER 302.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE OF THE

VAN RENSELAER ESTATE,

AT WAUKEGAN.

100

SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTS

AT AUCTION,

Thursday Morning, June 26.

A GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Chicago at 9 o'clock a. m., taking all who wish to attend the sale

Free of Charge.

A Lunch will be spread on the ground.

Waukegan is the oldest town in the State of Illinois. Her citizens are among the wealthiest; their elegant residences and grounds are the admiration of all who have seen them.

The VAN RENSELAER ESTATE is the highest point in Lake County, over one hundred feet above Lake Michigan, and is the most beautiful Grove Property on the North Shore. As a place for residence Waukegan has superior advantages in health, markets, and accessibility by rail and lake.

Six daily trains stop at Waukegan. Commutation Tickets only $100 per annum.

We extend a cordial invitation to our friends to join the Grand Excursion. Waukegan will give you a cordial greeting.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale

OF

DREXEL BOULEVARD

AND

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

LOTS,

On Wednesday, June 18, 1873,

At 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will offer at public auction, on the grounds, WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 3½ o'clock p. m., sharp, that fine grove block immediately north of Mr. James Stinson's fine residence, fronting east on Drexel Boulevard, and west on Cottage Grove-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., IN FIFTY-FOOT LOTS, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, viz.: One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 90 days, and the balance in one and two years, interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

THE SALE WILL BE BONA FIDE AND PEREMPTORY, AND NO SIDE-BIDDING ALLOWED.

This property is among the most beautiful and desirable residence property in or around Chicago, and needs only to be seen to be admired. It is very choice for residence or investments. It is within three blocks of the Forty-third-st. Station, on the I. C. Hyde Park R. R., and within three blocks of the Cottage Grove horse-cars, and the Cottage Grove Dummy passes on the west line of the block. The Cottage Grove fronts are very desirable for either business or residence. SEWERS, GAS, AND WATER CONVENIENT. TITLE PERFECT. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

Call on CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., for plots and further particulars.

A FREE RIDE to and from the grounds on day of sale, both by Ill. C. R. R. and street-cars. Tickets for same to be had at office of CLARKE, LAYTON CO. Train leaves I. C. R. R., foot of Lake-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

ACRE PROPERTY.

Cash Required, $6,000. Two Excellent Bargains.

SAYLES & WALKER,
149 LaSalle-st.

WILMETTE.

We have for sale in this beautiful suburb on the Lake shore, near Evanston, two medium-sized new houses, convenient to depot. Terms very easy. Photographs and plans of houses may be seen at our office.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,
12 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

At the oldest House in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

30 CTS. PER SQ. FOOT

For Walnut-framed Screens; 25 cts. for Stained. Flower Stands, wholesale and retail, and all kinds of Wire Work.

SMITH & BURKART,
55 CLARK-ST.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular and annual communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Business of evening, Election of Officers and payment of dues. All members are requested to be present.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Masonic.

Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Tuesday) evening, June 17, at Cerulean Hall, 187 Kinzie-st., for work on Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order W. M.
S. G. PITKIN, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Hall, 134 Twenty-second-st. Business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
H. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

COAL.

COAL.

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of and Dealers in

Anthracite Coal,

And Dealers in

OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS SOFT COALS.

(Agent for the Clay County and Morris [Block] Coal Cos. of Brazil, Ind).

Have now afloat and for sale the following cargoes:

Schr. RISING STAR, Fair Haven, 465.07 tons Range.
Schr. MONTEREY, Fair Haven, 450 tons Grate.
Schr. PENSAUKEE, Buffalo, 681 tons Range.
Schr. LA FRENIER, Buffalo, 704 tons Range.
Schr. LILLIE PARSONS, Fair Haven, 500 tons Grate.
Schr. CAMDEN, Buffalo, 402 tons Range, 314 tons Chestnut.

Chicago Office, 71 Washington-st.

YARDS—North Branch, cor. Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. South Branch, foot East Sixteenth-st.

☞ Retail orders promptly and carefully filled.

HORATIO PRATT,

AGENT FOR CHICAGO.

Principal Eastern Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAKE SHIPPING POINTS—Buffalo, N. Y.; Fair Haven (on Lake Ontario).

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE DENVER MIRROR.

The Denver Mirror.

This, the only Sunday Newspaper published in Colorado, (edited by S. G. Fowler, formerly of Chicago), tells all about Colorado, its industries and resources, with valuable hints to intending emigrants or investors. $3 per year. Subscriptions may be sent direct to S. G. FOWLER, Denver, Colorado, or through THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 42 & 44 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

TO GENTLEMEN,

Livery Men, and Others.

We shall sell, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 10 o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., regardless of price, to close consignments,

25 NEW CARRIAGES,

Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Democrat Wagons, and Harness.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

REMOVALS.

O'BRIEN'S ART EMPORIUM

REMOVED

TO

204 & 206 Wabash-av.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER ADAMS-ST.

REMOVAL.

I have again gone back to near my old quarters, Nos. 59 and 61 Market-st., where I have better facilities for doing business than ever before, and, thankful for past favors, shall be happy to see all old friends and many new, and guarantee satisfaction to all.

W. B. STANNARD.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago Real Estate. Large sums at 9 per cent on improved property.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

Dr. de Castro,

71 Washington-st., N. E. corner of Dearborn.

Diseases of the HEAD, THROAT, and LUNGS treated by a special system, endorsed by a large number of Chicago's best citizens, to whom the Dr. refers.

DENTISTRY.

M. B. JOHNSON,

DENTIST,

89 Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF TRADE Initiation Fee.

The Initiation Fee for membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago will, on and after July 1, prox., be increased from one hundred (100) dollars, the present rate, to two hundred and fifty (250) dollars. Applications for membership under the present fee should be made on or before June 25. Parties eligible to membership are only those who are residents of, or permanently doing business in, the city of Chicago. New members are required to pay the initiation fee and the annual assessment of the current fiscal year, or at present say one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Chicago, June 14, 1873.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

F. PARMELEE & CO.,

Omnibus Line & Baggage Express.

Office, 156 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Having increased our facilities, we are now prepared to deliver baggage to and from all parts of the city, and we make it a specialty to deliver baggage promptly and with as little delay as possible.

To prevent confusion at the depots, passengers, by giving their checks to our agent on the trains, need not have any further trouble of its reaching its proper destination.

Passengers delivered to and from Hotels and Railroads.

Orders promptly attended to by leaving word at our office.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago,

June 16, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will be held at the office of said Corporation, No. 87 Washington-st., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Corporation so that the same shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By order of the Directors.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Secretary of Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

TAKE NOTICE!

No person is authorized to make purchases, or incur any indebtedness for the Reliance Works, 275 South Canal-st., without the written order of W. A. James, Roche & Spencer. All accounts due the Reliance Works are to be collected only by W. A. James, Roche & Spencer.

LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

Important Notice to Ladies!

Great Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK.

REAL LACES.
ALL KINDS OF RIBBONS.
WHITE EMBROIDERIES.
FANS AND JEWELRY.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY REMOVAL.

G. MENDELSON,

East Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP BOOKS,

For Newspaper Cuttings,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

"FISH."

Tackle of all kinds for Fishing—Rods, Lines, Bait, Flies, Baskets, and every possible appliance for the sportsman.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

MARINE GLASSES

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,

82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 22 Lake-st., Chicago.

HOTEL.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

North Side Madison-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.

Rooms $1 to $2 per day. Restaurant open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Prices moderate.

WASHINGTON.

All the Archives of the Secret History of the Rebellion Stolen.

A Plea for the Resumption of the Franking Privilege.

Report of the Texas Border Commission---Indian and Mexican Raids.

What a Kickapoo Chief Coolly Told One of the Commissioners.

Probability of the Hanging of a Dozen Modocs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREAT LOSS OF STATE PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Some time ago it was charged, and afterwards demonstrated, that the records of the Buell Court-Martial were abstracted from the War Department. Within a few days it has been discovered that all the archives in the War Department pertaining to the secret history of the rebellion have been stolen. When this was done, or by whom, is not known. The late Secretary Stanton, during his administration of the War Office, filed away a large number of private letters and telegrams, the existence of which was known to two or three persons besides himself. They related to courts-martial, the conduct of prominent officers of the army, the intrigues of politicians and military aspirants and the rascality of Government contractors, and the ways and means used to influence the President of the United States in overruling the decisions of the Secretary of War. In these cases, a gentleman whose position made him familiar with these documents, says many men, who were connected with the army and who have since figured in public life, will retain their character more securely with these records out of the reach of scrutiny. It is known that they were all in the War Office when Stanton retired. He had them systematically briefed and stowed away in a safe place, and had he lived and remained in public life, they would probably have figured largely in preventing the appointment of men to office who have since shown that they were no better fitted for the Civil Service than they were for positions of trust and high command in the army. These private archives covered a period of time from the first battle of Bull Run down to the surrender of Lee's army. They embraced orders for courts-martial, with their findings, some of them sentencing the offenders to be shot, and other records of which the people were ignorant. It is said that a gentleman connected with the War Department during the rebellion, through whose hands all these matters passed, took copies of them, and will use them in writing the secret history of the war.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

An important circular will be issued by the Treasury to-morrow or Wednesday to officers of the customs in regard to reports of fines, penalties, and forfeitures said to be made to District Attorneys under the act of March 3, 1873, amendatory of Sec. 7 of the act of July 18, 1866. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted a draft of the circular to the Attorney-General for his decision as to the propriety of issuing it, and requested that in the event of a favorable decision, instructions be issued to the several District-Attorneys, directing them to institute no legal proceedings where the penalties insured under the customs revenue laws, are voluntarily paid, or in case of seizure of property not exceeding $500 in value, as provided for in the act of July, 1866, or in cases of the seizure of goods not exceeding in value $1,000, which may be released by the Collector of Customs with the sanction of the Treasury Department, under the fifth section of the act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government, passed Aug. 3, 1863.

Simultaneously with the issuance of this circular by the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice will issue one to the District Attorneys, embracing the provisions of the former, and instructing them as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

An estimate make by a prominent officer here of the cost of abolishing the franking privilege on the 1st of next month, demonstrates the fact that between $700,000 and $1,000,000 will be expended in supplying Federal officers with scales on which to weigh their mail matter, and for printing circulars of instruction, and engraving and forwarding postage stamps, etc., to offices at distant points. It is calculated that at most the abuse of the franking privilege involved an expenditure by the Government of not exceeding $300,000 per year, and that, after supplying the wants of the various Federal departments and such individuals as may be entitled to postage stamps at Government expense, it will be found that there will be no saving to the Government by the abolition of the privilege. But on the other hand, it is said, there will be a loss the first year of from $400,000 to $700,000. Great stress will be laid upon the above recital at the next session of Congress, when an effort to revive the franking privilege is to be made.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Ex-Gov. Jewell is expected here daily to receive his final instructions as Minister, preparatory to his departure for Russia on the 3d prox.

THE MODOC QUESTION.

No official dispatches have been received at the War Department with reference to the Court or Military Commission to be convened for the trial of Capt. Jack and his band. Gen. Sherman is of the opinion that Gen. Davis will order the Commission to immediately assemble, and that a portion of the troops will be removed to Fort Klamath, in Oregon, to remain at that post until the fate of the Modocs has been determined. The remaining companies will be returned to various garisons in California and Oregon. It is probable that ten or twelve of the red skins will be executed, as sufficient witnesses can be had on the part of the Government to prove that ten of the Modocs participated in the Canby murder, and three in the Sherwood killing. The Commission will be governed by the military code, which does not require the proving of malice on the part of the offenders, but merely the establishing of the fact that they were present and aided and abetted in the murders. The sentence will probably be hanging by the neck, it not being the impression among the military men that a soldier's fate of shooting will be accorded these outlaws.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Commander Green has been ordered to the command of the vessel to be dispatched for the discovery and relief of the Polaris, with Lieutenant-Commander White as Executive Officer. The Secretary is making the selection of a vessel suitable for Arctic navigation. Efforts are being made to start the expedition early in July. The Juniata is taking out her guns, and provisioning for a voyage of inquiry, and may leave the last of this week.

APPOINTED.

James Corning has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri.

THE TEXAS BORDER COMMISSION.

The Commission to inquire into the outrages on the Texas border arrived here this morning, and had an interview with Secretary Fish during the day. They deny the reports that the Texans make raids into Mexico, and say there is nothing there to induce them to plunder their poverty-stricken neighbors. All our citizens care for is protection in their persons and property against invasions from the Mexicans and Indians. After the Commissioners went up the Rio Grande to take testimony, the Mexicans on the lower part of that river crossed, and began their thieving operations, for which they were pursued and chastised by Col. McKenzie. The Texas Legislature instituted an inquiry into the Mexican and Indian wrongs upon citizens of that State, when some of the most respectable residents of Nueces Valley went to Austin and gave stronger testimony than they had previously given before the Commission. The Commissioners represent the amount of damages, direct and consequential, to those who have suffered by these raids, at between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. Five hundred petitions, in the way of complaint, with specifications were presented to the Commissioners, and these were supported by 1,600 affidavits. Many of the petitioners and affiants are represented to be men of fine education and of the most respectable character.

As to the Kickapoos, it is supposed there are not more than 200 warriors of them altogether. One of the old Chiefs, referring to the proposition of the United States to the Kickapoos to go back on the reservation, said to a Commissioner as follows:

We would have but a small patch of ground, and could not make raids on other reservations. Here we are supported by the Mexican Government, which not only supplies us with provisions, but gives us money, and, when we want to go to Texas, the Mexican merchants and planters supply us with horses, guns, and ammunition and provisions, that we may make our bread, and we pay them from what we capture. Besides, we have a good country and fine climate, many privileges, and the whole Texas border to raid on.

The Commissioners think that if the captives taken by Col. McKenzie should be restored to the Kickapoos, they would be no more inclined to return to the United States than they are now, and hence they doubt the propriety of complying with their requests.

The Secretary of the Interior will take no present action on the telegraphic request of the Kickapoo Commissioners, except to refer it to the Secretary of War, with the suggestion that he confer with the Secretary of State on the subject.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A Washington special says that the Mexican Border Investigating Committee have returned to that city, to prepare their report. They have been engaged constantly since Jan. 10, and have heard evidence in 400 cases, and have received, in addition, 1,300 ex parte affidavits. Several women and children who had escaped from the Indians appeared before the Commissioners and told the story of their terrible sufferings. The Comanches are said to be mainly engaged in the business of stealing and selling the children and women of the white settlers, while the Kickapoos and Lipans, and Mexicans disguised as such, chiefly confine themselves to cattle stealing. The raids of these people are so frequent that stock-raising within 200 miles of the Rio Grande has been well-nigh abandoned.

MADISON.

Decision in a Libel Suit---The Janesville "Gazette" Mulcted in the Sum of $1,100.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 16.—The libel suit of Whitney vs. the Janesville *Gazette* Printing Company ended to-day by a verdict of $1,100 for plaintiff, a jeweller, of New York, who claimed $10,000. Judge Davis, in his charge to the jury, summed up the article causing the action as follows: "It sets out with a serious affray, in which the plaintiff and one Tompkins were concerned, which was not to the credit of the plaintiff, in the opinion of the writer, and which produced great excitement in the community of Janesville. The writer then says that this man Whitney, the plaintiff in the action, has figured rather conspicuously for some time past to the disadvantage of the business interests of Janesville, and then proceeds to give an account of Whitney's dealings with S. O. Spaulding, Mr. Derell, W. L. Gookins, and Tompkins, upon whom the assault was made, and after stating that Tompkins, while Whitney was absent, locked the store door to prevent Whitney from packing up the goods until some sort of a settlement was effected, says this was the occasion of the assault which produced great excitement for a time, as the sympathies of the public are with the victims of this professional swindler. The article winds up as follows: "Mr. Whitney is a resident of New York City, and has his quarters in Broadway. We understand that his ways are not as light as are those of good and honest men."

The account given by the writer of the occasion and circumstances attending this assault and battery are not complained of, and the evidence relating thereto offered by the defendant was excluded by the Court as not pertinent to the issue. This account is an item of local news, and, if correctly given, could not be complained of. The Judge ignored the haste and excitement in which the article was written and printed, and the statement on which its charge was maintained was based, and excluded any evidence of an offer to publish any statement Mr. Whitney chose to make in regard to the matter, and to retract any unwarranted charge. He says a publication without justification of another by exposing him to hatred or contempt is libel. The effect of words used, whether they are criminal or not, if they import, or they may be fairly understood by those who read them as directly calculated to degrade the man in the estimation of his acquaintances, and to injure his business character, they are in themselves actionable, and do not require proof of malice, or that any special damage has resulted from their publication. To say of a person that he is a profesional swindler, is actionable, because every one would understand that the accusation was that he made a practice of defrauding others by imposition or artifice. The Judge held that the charge of general swindling and dishonest practices by plantiff has not been sustained, neither has any dishonest dealings been shown with any one, unless with Gookins, in regard to which the evidence was conflicting. Plaintiff is presumed to be of good character until the contrary is shown, and the burden of proof is on the defendant. There was conflicting evidence as to his general reputation.

It is understood, despite the charge of the Judge, that two of the jury were against awarding any damages, believing the plaintiff had no reputation to lose, while others were for allowing the whole sum claimed as an example. The sum awarded was a compromise. Some of the members of the jury who had been candidates for office, and then suffered by the words of the press, took this occasion to wreak revenge, saying it would teach a lesson to the paper here which had libeled them when candidates by asserting that their opponents had superior qualifications.

This case, and the rulings in regard to it, will probably receive some attention from the Wisconsin Editorial Convention meeting at LaCrosse to-morrow.

Wisconsin State University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 16.—The University Commencement exercises began yesterday, with a Baccalaureate sermon by President Twombly, his proposition being, "Wisdom demands that life be developed according to the teachings of God," showing the advantages of thus governing life. He claimed the following: The Divine guidance is the highest honor, evolving the Divine thought in our characters and lives; makes available to us the immeasurable resourses of life. Developed in obedience to the teachings of God, it will be a joyous success to guide the life here, by God's will, and secure the illimitable future. He exhorted graduates to be leaders, reformers, and upbuilders, to throw their influence for the brightest and purest thought.

Hon. S. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, addressed the law class to-night. The Commencement exercises occur on Thursday. There were twenty-two graduates, no ladies.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 16.—The weather has been very unfavorable for the improvement of the health of the city, as during the night mercury fell 12 degrees, and to-day it was raining. The interments to-day were nineteen, fifteen of whom died of cholera and cholera-infantum. The City Council this afternoon passed an ordinance establishing a Board of Health.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—Thirty-two interments are reported from the prevailing disease since Saturday. A large percentage of those attacked got well. Sunday was considered an especially fatal day, as large dinners are eaten on this day. The deaths are nearly all colored.

CINCINNATI, O., June 16.—The past forty-eight hours have developed the presence here of cases resembling cholera. Three fatal cases, and three cases not fatal, part of which had all the symptoms of cholera, within this period, were reported at the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine to-night. The announcement in the papers this morning of a fatal case, having cholera symptoms, created no excitement whatever during the day, the citizens generally not apprehending the prevalence of cholera as an epidemic during this season.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money was in excessive supply, and, after lending on call at 4 to 5 per cent, closed up easy at 3 per cent. Prime discounts are quoted at 6 to 8 per cent. The banks are buying paper freely, but confining their purchases to that which does not run over four months, preferring to lend on call at nominal rates rather than to tie their funds up through the autumn. So general, however, is the fear of a recurrence in the coming autumn of the severe stringency which blighted mercantile interests from November up to May last, that every one in business is pursuing a conservative course, and it is possible that trouble this fall will be averted by this early preparation.

STOCKS.

Business was unusually dull on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the transactions scarcely up to the average. The changes were generally very slight, and in the main lower. Prices declined ¼ to ⅝ per cent in early dealings, and later recovered, but the market again became weak in the afternoon, and touched the lowest point of the day. The movement in Western Union last week, which was attributed to operations of Commodore Vanderbilt, does not continue, and there appeared to be no one in the market to-day who cared to take the lead. Orders from outside parties were very scarce, for the reason that the general impression seems to be that the prices of leading stocks ought to go lower than even the lowest point of last week before a bull movement can be maintained. In reference to the contemplated consolidation of interest between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads, it is now stated that the matter is held in abeyance until the return from Europe of large stockholders, representing the German interest. Meanwhile the change in the Presidency of the first-named road remains unsettled. It is thought, however, that it would not be for the interest of the Northwestern to be incorporated as a mere link in the Trans-Continental Trunk Line, and that the bona fide stockholders will strenuously object.

GOLD.

Speculation in gold was again very much mixed. The short interest is large, consequent upon the many sales of Saturday, but the bears are without a bold leader and uncertain what to do. The news by cable from London is rather encouraging than otherwise, for it shows that to-day the Bank of England has gained £212,000 in bullion. At the same time the sixty-day rate for sterling advanced to 109¾ in this market. The latter movement is renewing the hopes of the bulls that specie shipments might be resumed.

BONDS.

Governments were lower. Only a small business was done, however, as holders were not disposed to offer any importants amount at the decline. There was an unusually wide difference between the bidding and asking prices in some cases at times during the day.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very dull and lower for most spring wheat and low and medium winter wheat extras. The large arrivals at the larger ports continue to exert a depressing influence. Prices were irregular. Sales, 6,400 barrels; receipts, 13,608 barrels. Irregular and common qualities of spring wheat were quite heavy, and choice only commanded attention at extreme figures. Shippers, in the absence of freight-room, held off, and the millers purchased sparingly. Winter ruled very dull, but was not pressed on the market. Sales, 88,000 bushels; receipts, 261,872 bushels.

Pork was quiet but firm. New mess, in the jobbing way, is quoted at about $16.87½. For future delivery no sales for June or July, but 250 brls were reported for August at $16.87½. In cut meats a limited business was done, and prices ruled generally steady. Sales: 50 tcs pickled hams at 13c, and dry-salted shoulders at 7⅛@7¼c. Pickled hams, in tcs, are quoted at 10@13c, as to quality. Receipts, 706 pkgs. Bacon was rather quet, and prices unsettled. Long clear is quoted at 8⅛@8½c, the lower figures bid; short clear, 8⅛@8⅝c. Lard ruled quiet but steady; Western, 8⅝@9c for June; city, 100 tcs sold at 8⅝c. For future delivery the business was limited to July at 9 1-16@9⅛c, and August at 9 5-16. Receipts, 297 pkgs.

THE COTTON MARKET.

At the Cotton Exchange to-day there was considerable feeling of uneasiness, the market being very strong at the advance. If the market continues to go up, it is stated that many of the weaker dealers will have to suspend, an occurrence which is daily expected. The short sales have been extremely heavy, and there is not one-tenth the amount of cotton here to cover them.

HORRID TRAGEDY.

An Entire Family Murdered By the Father's Brother.

BELFAST, Me., June 16.—Almon Gordon and his wife and child were found murdered in bed at Thorndike, 18 miles from here, this morning. A brother of Gordon has been arrested on suspicion. A dispute about a piece of property is said to be the cause.

LATER.

BELFAST, Me., June 16.—The following additional particulars of the Thorndike murder have been elicited: John Gordon, a man 70 years old, had recently conveyed to his son, Almond M., his farm, worth $5,000, taking back a mortgage for life for the support of himself and wife. The other son, John T., was dissatisfied with the arrangement, and probably thought that, by the death of his brother and family, the property would fall to him. This is the only motive thus far assigned. At the time of the murder the old people were absent on a visit. The inmates of the house were the murdered man, Almon M., aged 25; Emma A., his wife, aged 22; their children, Ira B., aged 6; a little girl, aged 17 months; Anna, a niece, aged 9; John T., the brother, and a hired man. About 3 o'clock a. m. the latter was awakened by the shrieks of the little boy, and he immediately discovered that the house was on fire. He informed the neighbors, and the flames were extinguished without much damage. The bodies of the father, mother, and infant, who occupied the same bed, were soon found, mangled and scorched, as to be hardly recognizable. The little boy, who slept in a crib in the same room, was severely wounded, but may survive. The bloody deed was evidently committed with an ax, which was found on the premises. The wounds of the three murdered persons were inflicted on the head, and must have caused instant death. The brother, John T., was arrested on suspicion. He is 28 years old, a farm laborer, and unmarried. He maintains a sullen indifference, refusing to answer any questions, but saying that at the proper time he will defend himself. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon. The prisoner will probably be arraigned before the Police Court of this city to-morrow.

The License Question in Waukegan.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 16.—Mayor Williams has vetoed the recent ordinances passed by the Common Council of this city, fixing the license of saloon-keepers at $600, and those of grocers at $500. He takes the ground that if liquor-selling is right, and for the interests of the city, poor men, as well as rich, should have the privilege of license, and that the amounts fixed in the proposed ordinances discriminate in favor of those whose pecuniary ability would enable them to pay for licenses. But he furthermore takes the ground that the Common Council has the power to regulate and prohibit the liquor traffic, and that if, as is generally conceded, the traffic is an actual detriment to the peace and morality of the community, he suggests whether it is not the duty of the Council to refuse all licenses, and thus virtually abolish the traffic. This gives rise to the question of License or No License.

Telegraphic Brevities.

D. O. Mills has resigned his position of President of the Bank of California.

James Oldfield was murdered at Palisade, Nev., by Andist, who stabbed his victim eight or ten times, in the presence of his wife.

Three Russians, representing 500 of their countrymen, have been prospecting in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, for a suitable location for a home.

The Western Coal Company, operating three miles west of Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, have struck a six foot four inch vein of coal at a depth of 119 feet.

A young man by the name of Henry Cutler, in trying to remove some driftwood from a dam, near Clarinda, Iowa, fell into the water and was drowned.

The funeral of Joseph C. Butler, of Cincinnati, yesterday, was attended by a large number of citizens, including the Chamber of Commerce in a body.

Two painters, named John Charlesworth and Vanderwerf, working yesterday on a scaffold, suspended outside a building, in Cleveland, fell a distance of twenty feet, and both were seriously injured.

A triangular fight, two men and one woman, came off in Wenona, Ill., yesterday. One of the men had lived with her for three years, and offered her $1,240 to go back. She took $75 from him, and went with the other man.

About three weeks since, Joe Woods, colored, ravished a white woman, a widow, and knocked her on the head with an ax, in Rutherford County, Tenn. On Saturday night, a party of fifty men took Woods and hung him. The lady has died.

The State of Iowa has no tents or cannon for new companies or Fourth of July celebrations. The guns in the State's possession have been distributed long since, and no more requisitions will be made for artillery from the United States for some time to come.

On Sunday there was a grand picnic of the German Turner Societies from all the towns along the Illinois & Michigan Canal from Joliet to Peru, at Utica, in Peckham's beautiful grove north of the village. Three hundred persons alone went from Ottawa on a canal-boat.

Our Dodson, Ohio, special says that on Sunday evening, while two daughters of John Boomershine, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, were looking for their cow on the road about two miles from here, and not over a half mile from the house, the younger girl was assaulted by a young man named George Donnell, and brutally outraged. The older girl ran home and informed her parents that Donnell was killing her sister. Mrs. Boomershine arrived at the scene of the outrage, gun in hand, to shoot the fiend, but Donnell had fled. He was arrested soon after, plead guilty, and not procuring bail was sent to jail.

SPRINGFIELD.

Restored to Citizenship—Illness of Judge Treat—The Railroad Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—The Governor has to-day restored to citizenship Charles Warner, of Coles County, and Joseph Kessler, of Iroquois, both of whom were convicted of larceny and have served a term in the Penitentiary.

Judge S. H. Treat, of the United States Court for the Southern District of this State, was seized with paralysis while at St. Paul's Church last night. He is somewhat better to-day, but unable to attend to the duties of his position.

The members of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission will meet at the Pacific Hotel in Chicago, to-morrow, when the matter of grain inspection will be considered.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, June 16—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.79	70	S., brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.82	67	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.05	65	N. E., light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.89	70	N. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.96	79	S. W., light.	Clear.
Davenport	29.93	81	Calm.	Clear.
Denver	30.02	70	S., fresh.	Clear.
Detroit	29.94	62	E., fresh.	Clear.
Duluth	30.02	48	Calm.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.89	79	Calm.	Clear.
La Crosse	30.01	70	N., gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.03	59	N., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	29.91	78	Calm.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.90	71	E., light.	Clear.
Toledo	29.92	67	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Yankton	29.89	72	S., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.01	70	W., gentle.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—For New England, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain areas to-night, but winds veering to westerly and northerly on Tuesday, with clear and clearing weather, and probable rain. For the Middle States, light to fresh westerly and northerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather on Tuesday. For the Lower Lake Region, winds gradually shifting to easterly and southerly on Tuesday, with clear or partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, generally cloudy weather, rain areas, and light to fresh southwesterly and southeasterly winds. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes, diminishing pressure, easterly to southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest, easterly to southerly winds, and diminishing pressure. For Tennessee and Kentucky, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas on Tuesday.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 16, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
			Rise.	Fall.
St. Paul	14 ft.	10 in.		4 in.
Fort Benton	7 ft.	9 in.	2 in.	
Omaha	12 ft.	9 in.	9 in.	
Davenport	12 ft.	0 in.	2 in.	
Leavenworth	4 ft.	1 in.		
Keokuk	14 ft.	4 in.		2 in.
Cairo	27 ft.	10 in.		
St. Louis	24 ft.	2 in.		6 in.
Pittsburg	4 ft.	0 in.		4 in.
Cincinnati	[illegible] ft.	0 in.	2 in.	
Louisville	[illegible] ft.	10 in.	6 in.	
Memphis	22 ft.	2 in.	4 in.	
Shreveport	27 ft.	3 in.		
Nashville	9 ft.	0 in.	6 in.	
*New Orleans	2 ft.	5 in.	2 in.	
Yangton	0 ft.	0 in.		
Vicksburg	24 ft.	5 in.		4 in.
Marietta				9 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

FIRES.

Serious Destruction of Property in Various Places.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 16.—The Court-House, with all the records of Green County, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th inst.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A supposed incendiary fire at Mexico, Mo., yesterday, destroyed seven frame stores, involving a loss of about $30,000. The insurance is not stated.

NEW YORK, June 16.—All the club stables at the Fleetwood Course were burned early yesterday morning, and two horses of local celebrity were lost.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 16.—At Albany, Wis., on Sunday evening, a fire broke out, about 2 o'clock, between the stores of E. B. Nobles and Jabez Dolson, destroying them both, with portions of their contents. Three other business buildings belonging to Mr. Dolson and James Campbell were also burned, and it was only by extraordinary exertions that the mill and store of Warren Bros. were saved. The loss is in the neighborhood of $50,000, on which there is but little insurance.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., June 16.—A fire to-night destroyed the Anglo-American Hotel, Crawford's livery-stable, McDonald's jewelry-store, and a number of dwellings, together with a large stock of lumber and cordwood. Loss, $40,000; insurance not stated.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The candle factory on Sixteenth street was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The total loss exceeds $10,000.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.

His Serious Illness.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Boston letter of the Springfield *Republican* says: "There has been much anxiety during the past week among the few who have known the facts concerning the alarming illness of Vice-President Wilson. His attack was followed by partial deafness and partial blindness, and the general character of his symptoms was such as to threaten a loss of his power and activity, if not of his life. He is now improving, but is by no means out of danger. He has been sojourning in Boston for some weeks under the care of Dr. E. H. Clarke, and has seen very few of his friends. His incessant labors in the past election, followed by the strain and anxiety of last winter, and accompanied by a good deal of work on his anti-slavery history, are regarded as the immediate occasion of his present illness.

THE COURTS.

A Lesson for Defendants Who Appeal.

Questions of Interest to the Mercantile Community.

Recent Resorts to the Referee System—The Amended Bill in Munn & Scott.

The Question of Reinstating Suits Suspended in State Courts After Adjudication in Bankruptcy.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of Brooks v. Martin et al., appealed from Winnebago County. This was a bill to foreclose two mortgages made by Desonna Brooks to John A. Blanchard and Isaac N. Phelps, both of which had been assigned to William T. H. Brooks. Hannah Martin, a party defendant, answered the bill, and filed a cross bill, in the latter alleging that Desonna Brooks had satisfied the mortgage, and that the assignment to William T. H. Brooks was fraudulent, and made and procured by Desonna and William T. H. Brooks for the purpose of defrauding him, Martin, he having become the owner of the premises by sale of the United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois under a judgment against Desonna Brooks, obtained by him in the United States District Court for the District of Wisconsin.

The cause was tried in Winnebago Circuit Court, and a decree was entered in favor of the cross-bill, to reverse which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Illinois, whose opinion was delivered by Justice Breese.

Defendant in error insisted that the certificate of evidence did not give all the evidence, but the Supreme Court could not affirm the decree of the court below for that reason, holding that, if the record does not contain all the evidence, it was for defendants in error to supply the omissions. This Court could only look to the record. The court below had certified the evidence, therefore, the Court must look to the evidence as certified, and if it failed to sustain the decree, would not infer that the court below heard other evidence. The Court had carefully examined the evidence in the record to sustain the point made by the defendant in error as to fraudulent assignments of the mortgages to the plaintiff in error. [Here the evidence was exhaustively dissected, and the Court proceeds]. The Court failed to find on the record any evidence on which to rest the findings of the Court below. They were facts, if they existed, capable of proof, and the onus was upon the defendants in error. All the testimony going to show the existence of such facts was for the most part hearsay, and insufficient as grounds of a decree. The argument that plaintiff in error was an officer in the army, depending on his pay, and, therefore, without funds for such an investment, was not sound. He entered the army as a subaltern in the late unhappy conflict, and came out of it a Brigadier-General, and instances were not wanting where fortune has pecuniarily favored such. It might be, the money of Desonna Brooks was used to effect all the purposes charged; it might be so conjectured, but there was no proof. It was sufficient for plaintiff in error to show prima facie that the mortgages were his by proper assignments; this he did by exhibiting them in court, assigned, for a money consideration. George Blanchard and other active parties in the transaction could have been called to testify as to the facts, and their testimony might be sufficient to destroy the prima facie case made by plaintiff in error. They had not been called as witnesses. The Court was satisfied by a careful examination of the testimony that there was nothing in it to prejudice the right of plaintiff in error to the notes and mortgages, and that the findings of the decree were not sustained by the proof in the record. Disposing of this point disposed of the case, and rendered the examination of other errors assigned unnecessary. For the reasons given, the decree is reversed and the cause remanded.

INTERESTING SHIPPING INSURANCE CASE.

In Judge Wood's room the case of Porter & Fuller v. Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company was yesterday on trial. This is an action brought by plaintiffs, who are lumber merchants, to recover for the loss of a cargo of lumber which they had insured in defendant for $10,000. The lumber, at the time of its loss, was on the steam tug Detroit, which was wrecked on the west coast of Lake Huron, late in the month of September last. The plaintiffs first applied to Mr. Bruce, insurance agent, for a policy upon a cargo of lumber on board the barge Hunter, which was to sail from Bay City, Michigan, to Chicago, at that time. This application was made at about the close of business hours on Saturday, the 28th of last September; no premium was paid, but an informal certificate of insurance was given. Subsequently, during the following Monday, plaintiffs asked defendants' clerk to change the insurance by striking out the word "Hunter" and inserting that of the steam-barge "Detroit." On that day it became publicly known in the city that both barges had been lost on the previous Friday night, or on the Saturday morning on which the application was first made. The plaintiffs claimed the amount of insurance on the altered certificate, which was refused by defendants on various grounds, their chief objection being that the alteration was not made by the agent but by a clerk in the office having no authority to act in the premises, and it was suspected that the alteration was effected for plaintiffs after plaintiffs or their agents had received information of what had happened. The protest upon which the claim is based, reciting the circumstances and time of the loss, and which plaintiffs furnished to defendants, showed that the Captain of the "Detroit" and his mate had made sworn statements that the voyage had begun on Friday, the day before the first application was made, while the loss took place at 2 a. m. Saturday, twelve hours after. This, the plaintiffs now claim, was a mistake. The defendants allege that the policy-certificate, when changed so as to apply to the "Detroit" instead of the "Hunter," was not countersigned or authorized by the agent, as is expressly stipulated in the certificate as a sine qua non of genuineness, and that, without such countersigning or authority, the document is not binding as an agreement to insure. This case, which will be read with interest by shippers, will probably be concluded to-morrow.

RESORT TO THE REFEREE SYSTEM.

The referee system is a good one for both lawyers and litigants, when both sides to a case can make up their mind to stand by the decision of the legal umpire before whom their case is argued. In this event a prompt decision can be arrived at, saving much time and anxiety. The first case tried before a Referee was that of Wilbur H. Robinson et al. v. City of Chicago, in which plaintiffs sued to recover damages sustained by their vessel in a collision with the Eighteenth street bridge. The Referee in this suit was G. Gardner, who decided in favor of plaintiffs, giving them judgment for $783.48 with costs. At present, two other suits are being tried before Referee, namely, J. P. DeCondres et al. v. A. M. Allen, and A. M. Allen v. J. P. DeCondres et al. The first commenced in the Superior Court, the second in the Circuit, and both are referred by stipulation under the charter to J. P. Clarkson. Plaintiffs in the first case sue to recover for a balance, as they claim, due by Allen to them, amounting to about $3,400, for lumber delivered. Allen claims $9,000 damages from DeCondres et al. for alleged failure to deliver a large quantity of logs which DeCondres et al. had contracted to do, within the season of 1872; also for damages sustained by him on account of their failure to saw logs purchased by him and delivered to them to cut. Part of the proof was put in before Mr. Clarkson yesterday, and the case stands adjourned until next Tuesday, the 24th inst.

In both these cases the plaintiffs' attorneys are Sansum and Leddy, profound believers in the referee system, which they are doing their utmost to popularize.

THE MUNN & SCOTT ESTATE IN CHANCERY.

Goudy & Chandler, solicitors for the Assignees of the estate of Munn, Norton & Scott, yesterday brought their amended bill in chancery against Jesse Hoyt, Alfred M. Hoyt, Theodore J. Husted, and Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., trading in New York under the name and style of Jesse Hoyt & Co., as commission merchants, to set aside the mortgage, and seven notes delivered to Jesse Hoyt of $50,000 each, by the bankrupts to secure a contingent indebtedness, and for an accounting of the profits of the business of the bankrupts since it has been held and carried on by said Jesse Hoyt under said mortgage. The grounds of this proceeding have been over and over again before the public, and the allegations on which the amended petition is based are familiar to all readers. The complaint is that the mortgage was not given for any known debt, but for a contingent indebtedness, the amount of which had not been ascertained; that the insolvency of the firm was well known to Jesse Hoyt & Co.; that the mortgage was never meant to be anything more than a trust deed, and all the rest of it all over again. There is not a new allegation in the petition.

THE CHICAGO COMPOSITION GRANITE COMPANY IN COURT.

Edward Westemaye yesterday filed a bill in Chancery against the officers and proprietors of the Chicago Composition Granite Company, relating that he was the inventor of the Company's patent, and that the Company was formed to work said patent, with a capital of 1,000 shares of $100 each, of which 333⅓ shares were paid to him as the price of his patent, which he sold to the Company for that amount of stock. He was elected Vice-President, and in that capacity gave a note for the purposes of the Company for $1,000 to Paul Rothbarth. At the time of the fire that note was the only indebtedness of the Company, and their property must have been worth a market price of at least $2,000, though, owing to the officials refusing to allow him to see the books and papers after the fire, he is not able to state the precise amount. He removed to St. Louis, and was in ignorance of the fact that the Company was forced into bankruptcy, and its property sold. Having discovered the fact, he now files this bill for an accounting and relief, charging the parties defendants with combining together to make false claims upon which to secure the adjudication, in order to dispose of the property for their own purposes, cheat the complainant, and prevent his obtaining anything in return for his $30,000 worth of stock. He declares, on information and belief, that, since the fire, the Company has resumed business, and made a profit of $60,000, of which he wants his share.

REINSTATING A LAW SUIT SUSPENDED SINCE BANKRUPTCY.

James Kirk and James Kirk, Jr., yesterday represented to the Court, by petition, that on the 21st of October, 1871, they commenced suit in the Cook County Superior Court against Lewis W. Cass, since adjudicated bankrupt, in trespass on the case for deceit in a transaction wherein complainants allege thatthey sold him a stock of merchandise and assigned him their interest in certain household premises in the city, then held by petitioners, in consideration of his giving them a good title to certain lands in Iowa, the title of which has since proved to be entirely worthless. They represent that since Cass was adjudicated bankrupt proceedings in Court have been suspended, and they pray the Court to allow the suit to continue, and that the judgment they may receive may be proved in bankruptcy against the estate. The Court made an order allowing the suit to proceed, but preserving she right of the Assignee or any creditor to dispute or contest said claim.

BILL TO REDEEM MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Van Brownell files a bill in the Circuit Court against Livingston Compton, Reuben H. Compton, Thomas D. Marsh, and John C. Compton. Complainant avers that on the 1st of March, 1872, he was the owner of the N. 20 feet of Lot 5, Block 2, Lum & Levan's Subdivision of the W. ½ of Out-lot in Block 18 of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of east ½ of Sec. 29, T. 40, R. 14, E. of 3 P. M., with a brick four-story dwelling house and frame barn thereon; that on the 23d February he was owing to Livingston Compton the sum of $3,000, and on that date did execute his three notes therefor, giving as security a trust deed to Reuben Compton on the above described real estate, worth at that time $6,000; that on the 23d February, 1872, Reuben Compton made a pretended sale of said real estate, it falling into the hands of the Livingston Compton, who has since attempted to place it beyond complainant's control. Anxious to regain his property, the complainant files the present bill to redeem the property of said alleged pretended sale.

INTERESTING ACTION.

The Fox River Manufacturing Company begin a suit in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against J. S. Schoenfeld, J. Schoenfeld and H. P. Mathews, for $10,000 damages. Complainants aver that on the 1st of May, 1871, they, at defendants' special request, employed them as factors for complainants for the sale of 1,000 pieces of woolen goods, defendants to sell the same and receive a commission. Complainants gave defendants $100 to insure the goods, which defendants undertook to do. They did not insure, and the goods were destroyed by fire on the 9th of October, 1871, while in defendants' possession, wherefore complainants sue to recover the damage of goods so destroyed, namely, $10,000.

SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Wesley Marrill files his bill of complaint in the Superior Court against Enos and Mattie Fenton. Complainant avers that he and Fenton, on the 15th March last, entered into an agreement by which Marrill was to convey to Fenton a lot of ground, commencing 22 feet south of northwest corner of Lot 20 in William Justus' Addition to village of Niles, thence south 47 feet, thence east 65 feet, south 63 feet to alley, thence east 32 feet, thence north 132 feet to Sycamore street, thence west 13 10-12 feet, thence south 22 feet, thence west 83 feet to place of beginning, and Fenton was to convey to Marrill 31 lots in Storey and Allen's Sub. to Chicago, in Blocks 1 and 4, Sec. 25, T. 40, R. 13; also 400 acres of land in Jasper County, Indiana, viz.: East ½ of northeast ¼ of east ½ of southeast ¼ and southwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Sec. 7, T. 30, R. 5; also west ½ of northeast ¼ and south ½ of southwest ¼ and northeast ¼ of northwest ¼ Sec. 8, T. 30, R. 5; that Fenton failed to furnish abstracts of title to his property until within a week since, when they are procured at complainant's expense; that on examining them complainant expressed his willingness to consummate the agreement which, however, Fenton, declined to do, wherefore complainant prays that he be compelled by decree of the Superior Court, specifically to perform the contract.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Charles Anderson pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and buggy, and was remanded for sentence.

Bill Ray, the notorious pickpocket, pleaded guilty to stealing a trunk. Having picked a lady's pocket on a West Madison street car, he proceeded with his spoil, a railway check, and procured the trunk, which he presented to Frances Makepeace, the wife of Tom White, the cracksman. Mrs. White has been held for some time on a charge of stealing the trunk, but as sufficient evidence to convict her was not produced, the suit against her was dismissed. Ray was remanded for sentence.

Gustav Minold changed his plea of not guilty to one of guilty of breaking into the house of Emma Watkins, and stealing her pocketbook, containing money, and was remanded for sentence.

Judge Rogers will render his decision in the Schwuchow case this morning.

The case of Stephen Cheevers, charged with murdering his wife, which was to have been tried yesterday morning, was passed until the 1st of July, the counsel for the defense stating that he had not had sufficient time to procure his witnesses.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Walter Van Velge and Jacob Blakeman, L. J. Hobart yesterday petitioned the Court for $500 for services to the estate, as Assignee in trust for creditors, and labor performed in taking care of the property up to the time of the appointment of a Provisional Assignee, and a reference was made to Register Hibbard to take proof, the Assignee to be duly notified.

The Assignee of the estate of the United States Brick Machine Company yesterday reported sales of property under the orders of the Court, already reported, namely: the machine shop, with machinery, etc., therein, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe streets, and the Company's brickyard, with engine, etc., subject to encumbrances, for the sum total of $250, to Elisha Lee. The Court approved the sale, subject to objections by Monday morning next.

A reference for final report was ordered in the matter of Nathan Underwood et al. to Register Crain; same in the matter of John S. Swartz et al.

The papers and proceedings in L. H. Florsheim were yesterday referred to Register Hibbard to examine into and report as to the facts.

Motion for new trial, in the matter of Shanahan & West, was yesterday overruled. Counsel for defendants then moved in arrest of judgment, which was also overruled, and adjudication was entered.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

James Morgan applies in the Superior Court for a distress warrant for rent against the goods and chattels contained in 143 Wabash avenue, belonging to Henry Liebenstein.

Ferdinand Ritter et al. petition in the Superior Court for a mechanic's lien for $106.94 on Lot 38, Block 10, D. S. Lee's Addition to Chicago, and building thereon, the property of Baumann.

In Judge Booth's room was recommenced the case of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. John F. Eberhard et al. This is a condemnation suit involving the expropriation of several pieces of property belonging to different proprietors, and the particulars thereof will be given in the verdict as soon as it is rendered.

The case of Harrington v. Dearlove, for $25,000, damages for illegal ejectment from a dwelling, which has been on for several days before Judge Tree, will probably be concluded to-day.

In the County Court the will of Christian Wagner was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Sophia Wagner, under a bond, to be approved, of $12,000; and the will of Winser A. Thowry was proven, and letters testamentary granted to Thomas Marston, under a bond, to be approved, of $4,000.

James Rutherford files his petition in the Superior Court against J. W. McGuiness and D. Hess for a mechanic's lien on the ground and building on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street. The amount of the contract was $16,000, and complainant avers that $2,980 of this is still unpaid.

Two appeal cases before Judge Porter, viz.: Moss v. Snowell, were decided in favor of plaintiff for $50 and damages each. Before the same Judge, in the case of Martin Dunn v. William and Christian Bornig, a suit for mechanic's lien, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $164.16. In the case of the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. J. Ford Pierson and Joseph B. Shepherd, an action in assumpsit, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiffs for $7,647.53. In the case of Judd et al. v. Dore, an action in assumpsit brought by plaintiff to recover for services done by him in measuring on the Potter Palmer buildings, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $248.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Edward Westmeyer v. Edward Kock, Paul Rathbarth, Christian Paesch, Ferdinand E. Canda, and Joseph E. Lockwood.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—43,742—James Morgan v. Henry Liebenstein; distrain for rent. 43,743—John N. Balthel v. J. P. Bruckman; confession of judgment, $525. 43,744—Isaac Rubel et al. v. Daniel Webster; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,745—Lazarus Silverman v. C. H. Quinlan; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,746—Eden Reiser v. Gustof Reiser; divorce, on ground of cruelty. 43,474—Thomas O'Neil v. John Cohel et al.; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,748—Suppressed for service. 43,749—Citizens' Bank of Chicago v. John P. Dickey and Marshal Belden; confession of judgment, $719.40. 43,750—Wesley Morrill v. Enos Fenton and Mattie Fenton; bill for specific performance of contract. 43,751—Geo. A. Mathewson v. Albert B. VanCollet, John P. McGregor; assumpsit, $500. 43,752—Citizens' Bank of Chicago v. John P. Dickey and Marshal Belden; affidavit for garnishee summons, $719.40. 43,753—Ferdinand Ritter et al. v. John Bauerman et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 43,754—M. M. Smith v. Louis L. Steinmetz; assumpsit $500. 43,755—Morris L. Leopold et al. v. Seigman Bidell and John Doe; assumpsit, $500. 43,756—Max Goldfinger v. Julius Balke, M. Bensinger, A. F. Froescher, and K. Schmidt, under firm style of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company; assumpsit, $500. 43,757—Abraham Swartz v. Joseph Wemthal; confession of judgment, $550. 43,758—Mollie v. John L. Devon; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 43,759—Daniel P. Kidder v. Benjamin F. Stanley; appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,340—Fox River manufacturing Company v. L. Schoenfeld, J. Schoenfeld, and H. P. Mathews; assumpsit, $10,000. 7,341—Restored case. 7,342—Appeal. 7,343—Joshua E. Ambrose v. Babcock Manufacturing Company; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,344—Appeal. 7,345 to 7,356—Restored cases. 7,357—Appeal. 7,358—Restored case. 7,359—James Rutherford v. J. W. McGinniss and D. Hess; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,360 to 7,370—Tax appeal bonds. 7,371—Restored case. 7,372—Van Brownell v. Livingston Compton, Reuben H. Compton, Thomas D. Marsh, and John C. Compton.

DISCREDITED.

What Mr. E. R. Drake Knows of the Alleged Poisoning of Six Persons Near Moamequa—Mrs. York's Death-Bed Confession Discredited.

A special dispatch from Decatur, Ill., published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, contained an account of the alleged poisoning of six persons by a Mrs. York, who admitted on her death-bed that she killed them. The telegram stated tha in September last A. W. Drake, a farmer who lived near Moamequa, died very suddenly and under circumstances which indicated foul play; that the stomach of the deceased was sent to St. Louis for examination, but for some unexplained reason the contents were never analyzed. At the time of Mr. Drake's death his mother-in-law, Mrs. York, was keeping house for him. The dispatch further stated that Mrs. York was taken violently ill at the residence of her son in Kansas, and, being assured that she could live but a few hours, made a confession, the substance of which was that she had poisoned her husband in 1865, Mrs. A. W. Drake, her daughter, two children of A. W. Drake, her grandchildren; the wife of E. R. Drake, and A. W. Drake, adding that she had mixed a dose of poison for her son, but had taken it herself by mistake.

This story is indeed sensational, and would make Mrs. York the peer of Mrs. Sherman if it were true. Mr. E. R. Drake, whose wife is said to have been one of her victims, lives in Chicago, and is in the employ of Allen & Mackey, dealers in carpets. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on him yesterday morning for information regarding Mrs. York and the Drake family, and was told that he had heard nothing of Mrs. York's death. He discredited the story, remarking that, even if she made the statement attributed to her, it was untrue, and could have been uttered only while her mind was in an abnormal condition. Mrs. York, he said, was insane in 1861 or 1862, and had to be watched, although she was not violent. She was very old—at least 72—and childish. While on a visit to friends in Minnesota, in the year mentioned, it was discovered that her mind was unsound, and her son, who lives at Prescott, took such good care of her that she apparently recovered, and a few years afterwards went to live with A. W. Drake, at Moamequa, Ill., he having a large farm near the village, and requesting her to come. His wife had a child while she lived there, and was never well afterwards, being attacked with what is popularly called "milk leg," and dying after being an invalid for four months. Last October Mr. Drake himself died, as the neighbors imagined, under suspicious circumstances. He was taken ill at 10 o'clock in the evening, and expired at 4 o'clock the next morning. He had been subject to cramps in his limbs for two years, and frequently remarked that he was afraid they would carry him off suddenly. His death was supposed to have been caused by heart disease, but some physicians thinking poison had been administered, it was determined to send the stomach to St. Louis and have the contents analyzed. Mr. E. R. Drake, of Chicago, and Mr. P. J. Drake, of Indianapolis, brothers of the deceased, went to Moamequa to attend the funeral, and, having no suspicions of foul play, declined to pay the $500 demanded for an analysis, and accordingly it was not made. They heard talk of the supposed criminality of Mrs. York, but they placed no reliance on what was whispered. She loved Mr. Drake better than her own son, and showed her regret for his death by crying for several hours. She, too, heard the rumors afloat, and was grieved at them. After the interment of Mr. Drake, she went to live with her son, Jerome B. York, who has a farm near Ouichata, Kansas. In regard to his own wife, Mr. E. R. Drake told THE TRIBUNE reporter that she died June 5, 1864, in Chicago, of congestive chills, without ever having seen Mrs. York. How the latter could have poisoned her when hundreds of miles away he cannot understand. A. W. Drake's two children died in Decatur. They were very young, and Mrs. York was not stopping with their father at the time. Her husband was alive then, and they lived together on their farm, somewhere in Illinois. Mr. York died very suddenly. He was found in the stable one morning dead, and, as he had two or three attacks of heart disease, that was believed to have caused his death. Mrs. York had three daughters, two of whom are dead. One of these was Mrs. A. W. Drake, and the other Mrs. Dr. Rosenberg, of Jacksonville, Ill.

The statement of Mr. Drake certainly shows that Mrs. York could not have poisoned three of the persons she is said to have admitted killing, and hence it is very probable that the confession, if made, was uttered while suffering from mental aberration.

Ku-Klux—Mr. Golding Still Secreted by the Regulators—Assurances Given that he is Safe from Violence.

From the New Albany Ledger, June 13.

From the Evansville *Journal* of yesterday morning we learn that the reported abduction of Mr. Golding by the anti-railroad men of Crawford County, proves too true. It appears that Mr Golding has instituted a new suit against the county, in the case of the Air Line Railway Company, in consequence of an adverse decision of the Supreme Court, on the ground that the suit was not brought by the proper party, the decision being, in effect, that suit could only be maintained by a citizen of the county. To defeat the trial of the case, the regulators visited the house of Mr. Golding, and took him away, since which time he has not been seen, nor has anything been heard of his fate. The case was to have been tried the present week, but when the attorney of the county, Mr. DeBruler, arrived at Leavenworth, he was astonished to find that the plaintiff in the case had been spirited away.

We learn from Mr J. W. Davis, Mail Agent on the packet, that assurances have been given that Mr. Golding has not been, nor will be injured, but will be detained so long as may be necessary to accomplish the ends in view, the defeat of the suit brought to enforce the collection of the railroad tax.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Farmers' "Declaration of Independence."

Resolutions of Farmers' Meetings in McDonough and Fulton Counties, Ill.

Fourth of July, 1873—The Farmers' Declaration of Independence.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a class of people, suffering from long-continued systems of oppression and abuse, to rouse themselves from an apathetic indifference to their own interests, which has become habitual; to assume among their fellow-citizens that equal station, and demand from the government they support those equal rights, to which the laws of nature and of Nature's God entitles them; a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to a course so necessary to their own protection.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever the powers of a government become destructive of these ends, either through the injustice or inefficiency of its laws, or through the corruption of its administrators, it is the right of the people to abolish such laws, and to institute such reforms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that laws long established shall not be changed for light and trifling causes, and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the laws to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce a people under the absolute desposition of combinations, that, under the fostering care of Government, and with wealth wrung from the people, have grown to such gigantic proportions as to overshadow all the land, and wield an almost irresistable influence for their own selfish purposes, in all its halls of legislation, it is their right—it is their duty—to throw off such tyranny, and provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of the producing classes of these States, and such is now the necessity which compels them to declare that they will use every means, save a resort to arms, to overthrow this despotism of monopoly, and to reduce all men claiming the protection of American laws to an equality before those laws, making the owner of a railroad as amenable thereto as the "veriest beggar that walks the streets, the sun and air his sole inheritance."

The history of the present railway monopoly is a history of repeated injuries and oppressions, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the people of these States unequaled in any monarchy of the Old World, and having its only parallel in the history of the Medieval ages, when the strong hand was the only law, and the highways of commerce were taxed by the Feudal Barons, who, from their strongholds, surrounded by their armies of vassals, could levy such tribute upon the traveler as their own wills alone should dictate. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

They have influenced our executive officers to refuse their assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good, and when such laws have been passed they have utterly refused to obey them.

They have procured the passage of other laws, for their own benefit alone, by which they have put untold millions into their own coffers, to the injury of the entire commercial and industrial interests of the country.

They have influenced legislation to suit themselves, by bribing venal legislators to betray the true interests of their constituents, while others have been kept quiet by the compliment of free passes.

They have repeatedly prevented the re-election of representatives for opposing with manly firmness their invasions of the people's rights.

They have by false representations and subterfuge induced the people to subscribe funds to build roads, whose rates, when built, are so exorbitant that in many instances transportation by private conveyances is less burdensome.

They have procured charters by which they condemn and appropriate our lands without adequate compensation therefor, and arrogantly claim that by virtue of these charters they are absolutely above the control of legal enactments.

They have procured a law of Congress by which they have dispossessed hundreds of farmers of the homes that by years of toil they have built up; have induced others to mortgage their farms for roads never intended to be built, and after squandering the money thus obtained, they have left their victims to the mercy of courts over which they held absolute sway.

They have obstructed the administration of justice by injunctions, procured from venal Judges by legal quibbles, and appeals, from court to court, with intent to wear out or ruin the prosecutor, openly avowing their determination to make it so terrible for the public to prosecute them that they will not dare to undertake it.

They have virtually made Judges dependent on their will alone, and have procured their appointment for the express purpose of reversing a decision of the highest court of the nation, by which millions were gained to them, to the injury of the holders of their bonds and the breaking down of this last safeguard of American freemen.

They have affected to render themselves independent of and superior to the civil power, by ordering large bodies of hirelings to enforce their unlawful exactions, and have protected them from punishment for any injury they might inflict upon peaceful citizens while ejecting them from their conveyances for refusing to pay more than the rate of fare prescribed by law.

They have arrested and summoned from their homes for trial, at distant points, other citizens for the same offence of refusing to pay more than the legal fare, putting them to as great inconvenience as possible, and still further evincing their determination to make it too terrible for the people to dare engage in any legal conflict with them.

They have combined together to destroy competition; contrary to the expressed provisions of our Constitution and the spirit of our laws.

They have virtually cut off our trade with distant parts of the world by their unjust discriminations, and by their exorbitant rates of freight, forcing upon us the alternative of accumulating upon our hands a worthless surplus, or of giving three-fourths of the price customers pay for our products, for their transportation.

Under the false and specious pretence of developing the country, they have obtained enormous grants of public land from Congress, and now retard rather than develop its settlement, by the high prices charged for such land.

They have converted the bonds fraudulently obtained from the Government, into a great corruption fund, with which they are enabled to bribe and control Legislatures, and subvert every branch of Government to their own base and sordid purposes.

They have increased the already intolerable burden of taxation which the people have to endure (compared with which the tea and stamp-tax, which precipitated the war of the revolution, seem utterly insignificant), by the appropriation of money from the public Treasury, while they have escaped taxation themselves by evading and violating the express provisions of their charters.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned our Legislatures for redress, in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by silence, or attempts to frame laws that shall seem to meet our wants, but that are, in fact, only a legal snare for courts to disagree upon, and for corporations to disobey.

Nor have we been wanting in attempts to obtain redress through Congress. We have warned them from time to time of these various and repeated encroachments upon our rights; we have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here; we have appealed to them as the administrators of a free and impartial government, to protect us from these encroachments, which, if continued, would inevitably end in the utter destruction of those liberties for which our fathers gave their lives, and the reinstatement of privileged classes and an aristocracy of wealth worse than that from which the War of the Revolution freed us. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of duty. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which compels us to denounce their criminal indifference to our wrongs, and hold them as we hold our Legislatures,—enemies to the producer,—to the monopolists, friends.

We, therefore, the producers of this State, in our several counties assembled, on this anniversary of that day that gave birth to a nation of freemen, and to a government of which, despite the corruptions of its officers, we are still so justly proud, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do solemnly declare that we will use all lawful and peaceable means to free ourselves from the tyranny of monopoly, and that we will never cease our efforts for reform until every department of our Government gives token that the reign of licentious extravagance is over, and something of the purity, honesty, and frugality with which our fathers inaugurated it has taken place.

That to this end we declare ourselves absolutely free and independent of all past political connections, and that we shall give our suffrage only to such men for office, from the lowest officer in the State to the President of the United States, as we have good reason to believe will use their best endeavors to the promotion of these ends; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance in Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THE FARMERS.

McDonough County, Ill.

The McDonough County Central Association of the Patrons of Husbandry, at a meeting, June 3, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That common sense would dictate that we buy where we can buy the cheapest, and sell where we can sell the dearest; and that all organizations based on the principle of making the farmer or others pay more than an article is worth will meet with our determined hostility.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves hereafter not to purchase any article of manufacture whose owners refuse to sell to us at wholesale prices.

Resolved, That the effort now making by the Warehouse and Railroad Commission, under authority of the law, to break up the dishonest discriminations of railroad and warehouse officials, meet with our sympathy, and we pledge ourselves to aid them with all our powers.

Resolved, That in the future we intend to take an active part in selecting our county, State and National officers, and that in no case will we support any person for office who is not pledged to favor such measures as are of general interest to the agricultural classes.

Resolved, That the subject of cheap transportation for products is one that claims our most earnest and undivided attention. We do not seek to control the property of others unwarrantably, nor are we willing that others, under the pretext of *vested rights*, and by a partial and unjust legislation plunder us. We admit that the railroads are indispensable,—that they are as necessary for our convenience as we are for their profit. This does not change the fact that they are creatures of the law, or that their rates are not extortionate. Competing lines of railroads have been built to a great extent by the people along the line of road in the hope that it would cheapen freight. Our experience is that instead of reducing the rate of freight it has increased. The wrong must be righted, and there is only one alternative left. The creature must obey the creator—the railroad companies of this State must obey the law. We believe that through the Legislature of the State we have the adequate means to redress our grievances, and regret that the law passed by the last Legislature is a poor fulfillment of our expectations. We believe the Legislature of the State has the right to fix rates of freight upon the railroads, and we look upon this as the shortest, best, and most equitable way to relieve the people of the burden; and in carrying out the measure we do not indorse the twenty-five-year plan that our Governor informs us that it may be necessary to adopt, but demand the immediate enforcement of the law, and, if necessary, the enactment of other laws that will compel railroad companies to carry passengers and freight at rates that are not extortionate or discriminate.

Resolved, That the interests of farmers and mechanics are too closely allied to admit of any estrangement, and we deem it our duty to patronize home mechanics in preference to foreign ones, and would here say that ours is not an organization for the purpose of reducing or degrading mechanical labor, but consider it our best interest to bestow a liberal partonage and fair and remunerative prices on the mechanical skill of the country. Although we propose to dispense with the service of "Middle-men," and buy direct from the manufacturer, we fail to see in what way the mechanic is to be injured. Our experience already proves there is a material difference between the manufacturers' price and that of the retail dealer. That difference being in our favor, we have money left to buy other manufactured articles, thus increasing instead of diminishing the demand for mechanical labor.

Resolved, That it is the object and determination of this order, and (as we believe of the agricultural masses of the entire West) to no longer tamely submit to the extortion of the Monopolist, the wanton extravagance of public officials, the unjust decisions of courts, oppressive laws of Legislatures, and the injudicious appointment of public officers, but that we will, in every instance, assert our inalienable rights through the medium of the ballot, but that we will support for official positions only those who have identified themselves with the interests of the laboring classes, and such men we will support irrespective of party affiliations.

Lewistown, Ill.

The Lewistown Farmers' Club, at a meeting on the 7th inst., adopted resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Illinois and of the other States of the Union are grievously oppressed with monopolies of various kinds, but especially from the railroad corporations, and no regard or respect is rendered by them to the laws of the country or the wishes of the people, and because such oppressions do exist and are bearing heavily upon the farmers and other producing classes of society, they are therefore organizing themselves in clubs and granges to protect themselves against such organizations and all such like corporations, and believing that we can financially and morally benefit our condition, and at the same time benefit the condition of all with whom we may associate whose interests are in common with our own; therefore,

Resolved, That the interest of the producers is the interest in common of every other class of society; and we believe it to be the duty of every other law abiding citizen to unite with us in putting down any and all organizations that have for their aim and end a selfish gratification of their own interests at the expense of any or all others.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Farmers' Club of Lewiston, do invite all other law abiding citizens in the township to organize (if not already organized) in such societies as may be for their best interests and unite with us in bringing about a reform in such things, in which we feel we are wronged—that will be for the best interests of society and the good of all concerned.

Resolved, That we recommend to our county organization to extend such invitation to the citizens of the county; also that the State Association be requested to consider the subject and to extend the same to the citizens of the State, that we may act together as one man with the people, for the benefit of the whole.

Canton, Ill.

The Farmers' Club of Canton Township, Fulton County, have adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that cheaper transportation for the products of the West and Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard is the only remedy for financial relief to the people of the Mississippi Valley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the sentiments expressed by a number of the business men of the West before the Convention of Congressmen lately assembled at St. Louis, "that it is the duty of the General Government to so improve the outlet of the Mississippi River that navigation may be safe and reliable at all times," and that other artificial facilities that are practicable and feasible to create water transportation should be encouraged by the General Government.

Resolved, That we commend the magnanimity of the ole Commonwealth of Virginia in proposing to donate to the General Government all the work on the Ranshaw & James River Canal improvements, amounting in the aggregate to some $12,000,000, on condition that the Government complete the same, and urge upon Congress to favorably consider the same, and also the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, and also the building of a ship canal around the falls of the Niagara River.

Resolved, That we believe these works to be national in their character and legitimately in the power of the General Government to perform; and we respectfully ask our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their influence and all honorable means to secure these objects.

Resolved, That we believe, now more than ever, that retrenchment and economy is needed in every department of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, and believing that the necessaries and comforts of living are as cheap now as during the last decade; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we believe that now is not the time to increase the salaries of any of the officers of the Government, and that we demand our Representatives and Senators in Congress use their influence and all honorable means to repeal the law by which salaries of the various officers of the Government have been increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

Resolved, That we look with disapprobation and disgust upon every member of Congress, irrespective of party, who voted for the increased salary bill, and especially those who accepted back-pay.

In a Predicament.

From the Omaha Herald, June 13.

A gentleman who came in from Chicago, yesterday, relates a strange adventure which he witnessed, and we give it to the public, in the hope that it serve as a warning to people of weak nerves. About midnight the train was quietly moving westward, and in the sleeping car all was hushed and still. Everybody had gone to bed, and most of the good people, it is to be presumed, were enjoying bright dreams of that freer and better land they were coming to, west of the Missouri, when a slight interruption occurred and the train stopped. As it was only intended to halt a few minutes, no lights were thrown out to the rear, and some young fellows, with an overflowing love of fun, shouted to the sleeping car—which was the last one on the train—"Out of that and save your lives, a freight train is just on to you." Only a few heard the warning, but they came rattling out in comical disorder, and, of course, in undress. They had only struck the ground when the train started to move on, and that with but little ado, for neither the conductor nor engineer knew anything of the scare. Most of the people who had left their beds so unceremoniously were glad to get back, and that with the least possible noise about it. They were not in a condition to stand in the passage-ways and discuss the circumstances of their sudden uprising. But one man, who was left standing by the track when the train moved, was not so lucky. He had waked from a sound sleep to take what he considered his last leap for life. He went without trowsers or any apology for them, and a moment later he stood, naked but thankful, with nothing but his shirt to break the freshness of the night wind. Thus he was left to contemplate that sublime sight, a train of cars moving across a prairie. His clothes were left by the porter of the car at the next station.

HOW A COUNTRY EDITOR GOT INTO THE JUBILEE.

And What He Saw and Heard There.

From the Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1873.

Last Wednesday morning, in company with a car-load of Oregonians, we left town by the C. & I. R. R., for the great commercial centre of the Western Continent. Everybody aboard the train was happy. A Jubilee had been advertised to celebrate the rebuilding and resurrection of Chicago, and that was enough to wake up everybody. And then Gilmore was to be here, a very "noted" individual from Boston. A city that had risen from her ashes as by magic, that had been born in a day, was a theme worthy of his grandest musical conception. Every road leading into the city is thundering with heavy laden trains, to an extent never equalled since the outside world sent in her stores for the needy and suffering after the eventful fire. The eager sight-seers file out of the depots, and are soon lost among the towering monuments and massive structures, which looks down from their dizzy heights. They gaze upward with silent admiration and wonder at the beauty of design and elegance of finish. To see is to believe, and the countless thousands of upturned faces prove that the love of the beautiful is stronger than the fear of being termed "gawpers" or "countrymen." By Thursday morning, every hotel in the city was full to overflowing, and even the great Pacific, with its acres of rooms, had to surrender, and its proprietors apologize for lack of accommodations and "commissary." It is estimated that 60,000 visitors are in the city, every one as hungry as a bear, and able to eat his weight in wildcats. He who can get a chair to nod in is a lucky dog; but he who can secure a half or one-third of a bed, even if it is made up on the floor, is absolutely "big injin." This afternoon we concluded to go and hear the musicians jubilate. We had advertised for the big show, and told everybody to be on hand to enjoy the sights and hearings at half railroad fare, for which service, according to Chicago newspaper statistics and circulars, we were to receive complimentaries. Learing that press tickets were supplied at 87 Washington street, we made for that locality, and finally surrounded it after on hour's diligent search. Over the door at the back end of a hall on the second floor, was suspended a flag on which was printed "Jubilee Committee." We walked straight up, stated our case, and asked for the desired "phenomenons." One gentleman, who was making city editors happy by the score, told us that we would have to furnish proof of our identity before tickets could be given! Things were coming to a very serious pass, and your correspondent a hundred miles from home. The clerk told us to go to Sam Medill, and get a voucher for our proffered evidence. We expostulated with him, and told him that we were not acquainted with that gentleman, but all to no purpose. He was inexorable as the Grand Tycoon, and as devoid of sympathy as an oyster. Not wishing to be swindled out of our just deserts, went down to THE TRIBUNE Building and asked a good-natured individual if he'd "seen Sam?" Told us to get on the elevator, and inquire a few stories further up, which we did, and learned that that individual had left his business in that direction with one of the Smith family, and that Smith had stepped out. We didn't care about hunting for Smith in such a town, and stated our case to another gentleman who had strong symptoms of humanity depicted on his countenance. He took a card, wrote two lines on it, and signed the name of "J. W. Sheahan." We pronounced that the "deadwood," thanked the gentleman, and struck out again for No. 87, only to find the door locked and the hall deserted. We wrote down the committee of arrangements a bore, and decided to go to the Jubilee without tickets, peaceably if we could—forcibly if we must.

Arriving at one of the many places of entrance to the vast building, we found a small army of country editors, without passes, weary in limb, and patience exhausted, some of whom were pronouncing epithets against the managers, that wouldn't look well in the *Grange*. One of them declared that it took a greater formula to secure his passes, which had been paid for fifty times over, than it did to secure an audience with the Pope of Rome. The only consolation we could offer was to promise them an account of the proceedings when we came out. Just then, we discovered a spruce-looking young fellow by the name of Adams, who was connected with the office of Carpenter & Sheldon, which we had found closed. By way of apologizing, he told us to climb over the railing, a feat which we performed with surprising dexterity. Adams has our thanks. After taking a view of the inside, we discovered the musicians about forty rods away. Stood still and the crowd took us right along free of charge to the front, without touching the floor more than twice. The artificial outside pressure was at least fourteen pounds to the square inch—in fact, it was a jam-up crowd. We had not long to wait till the familiar strains of "Old Hundred" were roared from a thousand throats, and sawed from as many strings, Gilmore standing in front and whipping the air with his walking-stick. Then followed the orchestra, composed of a half-score of violin players, two or three wagon loads of horns, and twenty-four double basses, the combined growling of which would have frightened a menagerie out of its wits. Each piece was done up with precision, and drew forth an applause that was by no means the poorest part of the performance. DeBeriot's 7th Air, by Arbuckle, a cornet solo, was the crowning piece of the afternoon, and had the effect of calling him out the second time, when he gave us the Last Rose of Summer. There is said to be only one man who can beat him—in a horn. The piece was certainly worth the price of admission. There were about 30,000 people in the audience, and as many more who couldn't get in for lack of room. More tickets were sold to-day than were through the entire Jubilee at Boston, after a year of persistent advertising.

Opinions as to the merits of the concert were as varied as expressions regarding the Northwest passage. We enjoyed it. An old gentleman beside us said he'd rather hear his son Jerry play the Arkansas Traveler than all their folderol put together. A young lady thought their Presbyterian choir made as good music every Sunday. But the storms of applause and encores demonstrated that the majority were pleased. Taken strictly as a musical entertainment, and it might be called a failure, but as a contributor, or part of the programme to celebrate the rebuilding of the city, it was a grand success. Those who hadn't an ear for music went away partially satisfied, that they had seen Gilmore. After the afternoon's programme we called at 87 again, and the Sheahan Card brought forth a ticket for each entertainment.

After all said and done, Chicago is a big place. There is no city in the world that would have accomplished what she has done, after so serious a disaster, in so short a time. LaSalle street, but a little more than a year ago a confused mass of rubbish and ruin, now contains more wealth than did the entire City of London at the time of her great fire. The child lives who will see Chicago a hundred miles in circumference. But we don't care about living there. We had rather stay in Ogle County till the city gets here. We had an introduction to Gilmore and invited him to hold his next Jubilee in Oregon. He promised to take the matter under advisement. W.

A Little Sum in Arithmetic.

The Hebrew Educational Society School of New Orleans has been the scene of a very rare, if not wholly unexampled, performance in arithmetic. The problem was to multiply 9 by 9, and 81 by 81, and so on, using each succeeding product as its own multiplier until the operation should be performed nine times. How stupendous and discouraging the work becomes after a few steps are taken in the process, any one will find who makes the trial. For several years a handsome premium had been offered the patron of the school just named for the pupil who should first succeed in accomplishing this feat of multiplication. At last the task was completed, and the prize, a splendid silk dress, won by Miss Sallie E. Salomon, sister of Mrs. A. Dalsheimer, after a patient labor of three months. The work comprises 263 numeral compounds and 90,000 figures, and the whole covers four or five square yards of paper. It is deserving of remark, in this connection, that boys have made less progress and shown less perseverance in working at this problem than the girls.

Potato Bugs.

From the Baraboo (Wis.) Republic.

These pests are again making their appearance in overwhelming numbers, and promise to be even more effectual than heretofore in cleaning out the potato crop in this vicinity. They appear to sit around watching until a potato vine makes its appearance above ground, when they "go for it" with the tenacity of a half-starved wolf. It is said that the Chinese are very fond of grasshopper shortcake, and we don't see why a live firm in this place should not make a fair compensation from the business of making potato-bug pies and shipping them to the above-named worthies. Of course the home market would be of a weak nature on the start, but there would be a good demand after people "got the hang of them." But as it is not at all likely that many of them will be consumed for that purpose this season, we give the following receipt, practiced by Solomon Bellows last season, and the only one which has proved quite sufficient in fully exterminating them: Take a long joint of stove-piping and stand it up in the centre of your potato patch, then take a three-pint basin in your hand and start out and gather it about half full of bugs, which you will pour into this pipe, and immediately go to the house and get a kettle of boiling water and pour into the pipe also, letting it stand until next morning, when you will find to your joy, that they have all perished. Keep repeating this dose at proper intervals during the season until you have dug your potatoes, then pile the vines up in three stacks and burn them, and we guarantee that you will not be troubled again that season.

ALBERT EDWARD.

Pranks of the Prince of Wales.

London (May 27) Correspondence of the New York World.

It is a harsh, disagreeable, and ungracious thing to say, but it is a fact that the Prince of Wales has lately been doing his best, or his worst, to injure himself in the estimation of those who are most anxious to respect him and to preserve the monarchy. I state it mildly when I say that a feeling of intense annoyance and painful disgust prevails not only in the stricter religious circles of the kingom, but even in the clubs and the coteries of fashionable society, in consequence of the recent doings of the Prince. Since the 1st of May, as all the world knows, this weak and foolish young man has been enjoying an almost endless round of festivities at Vienna, Pesth, and Berlin. It was remarked with chagrin that during these fetes he acted more like a frivolous pleasure-seeker, to whom some new delight was a daily, almost an hourly, necessity, than as a serious and sober-minded Prince, heir to a great destiny. And it was remarked, with something more than chagrin, that so devoted was he to pleasure that he could not rest on Sunday, but employed the hours of that day in amusements which, to the average English and Scotch mind, are at best but tolerable on week-days, and absolutely intolerable on Sundays. Little was openly said about this, however—the newspapers "burked" most of the dispatches that told indiscreet tales—and what happens in Austria need not be generally known in England. But on last Sunday morning the Prince arrived in Paris, on his way home. The Derby is to be run to-morrow, and, of course, the Prince would not miss that. Now, what happens in Paris is almost as if it happened in London. The two cities are only eleven hours apart; and Paris is always full of English people and of London newspaper correspondents. Now, when the Prince arrived there on Sunday morning, after three weeks of endless junketing, one might have expected that he would have been glad of a little quiet, and would have been willing to respect—outwardly at least—the sanctity which attaches in the English eyes to the day of rest. Far from it. Almost immediately after his arrival at the Hotel Bristol—he had traveled all night—he drove out to the Bois de Boulogne, and breakfasted at the famous Cafe de la Cascade, a house near the race-course, and the resort of the creme de la creme of fashionable Paris society. The breakfast was a "stunning" one, and took up much time; returning late to his hotel he received Lord Lyons, who dined with him; and then, as a nice way of spending a quiet Sunday evening, this future head of the English Church went to the "Varietes" Theatre, where that refined and elegant play, "La Veuve de Malabar," was performed. His first act on Monday morning was again to drive to the Bois de Boulogne, and after dinner he again went to the theatre,—this time to the Palais Royal, the chaste home of opera bouffe. The revolution at Versailles had occurred on the evening before his arrival at Paris. The event was of the utmost political importance, not only to France, but to all Europe. One would have thought that the study of this event and of its probable sequences would have engrossed the mind of the Prince. But he was too busy in the Bois, at the cafe, and at the theatres to give any thought to politics. He made no visit to either the new President or the deposed one, and to-night he arrived home in time for the Derby to-morrow. I can scarcely give you an adequate idea of the disgust and anger all this excites in the very quarters where "loyalty" is most fervent. Curiously enough, no publicity would have been given to the news of the Prince's doings in Paris but for an accident. It would have been known, all the same, but it would have remained one of the things that every one talks about but which do not "get into the papers." All the London dailies, without exception, are in the habit of suppressing much more news than they publish about certain people. It is "bad form" to publish anything that reflects discredit on any member of the royal family, for instance; and the "suppressed" dispatches and letters of any of the dailies would form a very interesting volume. In this instance, all the journals received a dispatch concerning the exploits of His Royal Highness in Paris, and they all—with one exception—discreetly burked it. A junior sub-editor happened to be alone on duty in the office of one of the papers. He had not been fully informed of the rules; he naturally thought it was his duty to get as much news as possible in his paper. When the Paris dispatch came he ordered a display head for it, and to the horror of his superiors the fatal news appeared this morning in big type. Thus the scandal could no longer be kept quiet; the clubs to-night are buzzing with it. One M. P. has avowed his intention of asking in Parliament if "the disgraceful news" be true, and the Republicans are chuckling over the thought that Albert Edward has so soon and so completely destroyed all the popularity which he regained during his illness and immediately after his recovery.

SHORT-HORNS.

Sale at Baraboo, Wis.

From the Baraboo (Wis.) Republic, June 11.

Maj. Williams' sale of short-horns, of the Elmwood herd, took place as advertised on Wednesday last, June 4, at his farm near Baraboo. The attendance of persons who were present to purchase was but small, though of spectators to the sale and "inspectors" of the stock there was no lack. Maj. Williams has furnished us the following record of sales, which will be of interest to our readers:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No. 2. Eight years old. David Owen, Caledonia, Columbia County, Wis., $100.
No. 3. Seven years old. A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Trempeleau County, Wis., $170.
No. 4. Three years old. David Owen, Caledonia, Wis., $250.
No. 5. Three years old. A. A. Arnold, Galesville, Wis., $115.
No. 6. Yearling. D. Buchanan, Rio, Columbia County, Wis., $125.
No. 7. One year-old. D. Buchanan, Rio, Columbia County, Wis., $125.
No. 8. Four months old. F. W. Kimball, Waltham, Minn., $110.
No. 9. Six years old. D. Buchanan, Rio, Wis., $115.
No. 10. Eight years old. Thomas Sanderson, Lodi, Columbia County, Wis., $130.
No. 11. Four years old and heifer calf. J. W. Torr, Galesville, Wis., $180.
No. 12. Three years old and heifer calf. H. H. Potter, Baraboo, Wis., $195.
No. 13. One year old. F. W. Kimball, Waltham, Minn., $125.
No. 14. One year old. John T. Clark, Roxbury, Dane County, Wis., $130.

BULLS.

No. 1. Six years old. J. Squires, Sumpter, Sauk County, Wis., $100.
No. 2. Two years old. J. W. Torr, Galesville, Wis., $195.
No. 3. One year old. W. Chambers, Ashton, Dane County, Wis., $105.
No. 4. One year old. D. Buchanan, Rio, Wis., $125.
No. 5. One year old. L. N. Fish, Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis., $95.
No. 6. One year old. F. W. Kimball, Waltham, Minn., $165.

We wish now to call the attention of the farmers of Sauk and adjoining counties to the record of another sale of short-horns which took place at Abingdon, Ill., on the 28th of May last, and to make a comparison of the stock sold and the prices obtained at the two sales. The Abingdon sale was a "weeding-out" sale, the proprietor of the herd (Mrs. E. Byram) reserving about 50 head, including all her choice animals. The stock was quite thin, the female portion having been wintered without shelter. There were 56 animals disposed of in all,—39 cows and calves, and 17 bulls and bull-calves, the former averaging $237 per head, the latter $153 per head, the total amounting to $11,461; the lowest price paid for any one animal being $60, the highest $720.

At the Baraboo sale 19 head were disposed of, at a total of $2,655, averaging $139.75 per head,—about half what they ought to have brought.

It should be borne in mind that all the stock offered at Maj. Williams' sale were pure-bred animals, which had been most carefully tended and sheltered during their whole lives, and were all in splendid condition at the time of the sale, and that it was in no sense a weeding-out of inferior animals, the list including a number heretofore reserved from sale.

A BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

One of the Most Desperate Fights on Record.

Three Officers Tackle an Equal Number of Burglars.

Revolvers Used in a Reckless Manner.

Two of the Robbers Captured—The Third Escapes With a Bullet in His Body.

The store of L. A. Wheeler, on Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, was robbed last Sunday night of about $2,000 worth of shawls. The thieves effected an entrance by jumping a board fence 10 feet high and breaking a light of glass in a rear window, gaining access thereby to the latch. They carried out about $5,000 worth of shawls and deposited them on a hill in the rear of the store, where one of the gang was waiting with a large Saratoga trunk. This receptacle was packed full, but the larger portion of the property could not be stamped in, and hence the burglars were obliged to leave it on the ground. Silks and lace would have been preferred to shawls, and the men undoubtedly expected to take only that class of goods. Fortunately Mr. Wheeler locks all his valuable stock, such as lace, silk, and ribbons, in a large vault, built especially for the purpose. When the trunk was packed full, and would not hold another shawl, the thieves locked it, and started down an alley-way. The owner of the building, who lives on the second floor over the store, had witnessed their operations, and when they started off, he came down stairs and followed them. They went toward the railroad depot, and, feeling confident that they intended to take the half-past 10 o'clock train, he ceased pursuing them and commenced searching for an officer. He was unable to find one, and, having very little time to spare, imagined the thieves would escape. Accidentally meeting John J. McDonald, a Deputy Sheriff from Sioux City, Iowa, who was on a visit to his brother in Milwaukee, he acquainted him with the circumstances, and requested him to watch the burglars and telegraph the Chicago authorities, whither they were bound. When on the train McDonald wrote a dispatch to the officer in charge of the West Side Police Station in this city, and at Racine delivered it to the telegraph operator. The dispatch requested that officers be sent to the Milwaukee depot to await the arrival of the train. McDonald took a walk through the cars, and soon discovered the men he had promised to apprehend. The thieves were Jack Allen, Dave Ragio alias "One-Armed Rogers," and another fellow whose name is unknown.

Sergt. French handed the dispatch to Roundsman Tom Simmons, who selected Officer Edward Laughlin to accompany him on his dangerous errand. Anticipating that the thieves would abandon the train before it reached the depot, the officers went up the track to Halsted street, where they got aboard. McDonald met and told them the three men had just disembarked. It seems the thieves went south on Halsted street, as if coming towards the city. Ragio had a valise and a bundle in his hand; the other two were unincumbered.

The three officers, Simmons, Laughlin, and McDonald, ran across the yard of the Northwestern Railroad and intercepted their prey at the corner of Halsted and Erie streets. As soon as the thieves saw the officers they broke and ran. Ragio was caught by Laughlin as he was jumping off the sidewalk. Laughlin said, "Don't move or I'll shoot you." Ragio was inclined to come to terms, and said, "Don't shoot, I give up." At this juncture a second thief came out from behind a fence on Erie street, and said, "G—d d—n you, let him go." Laughlin replied that he would not. The unknown person then fired at Laughlin but did not hit him. The latter returned the fire, and it is believed with wholesome effect, as the unknown man clasped his hands across his stomach, and ran away. Laughlin has no doubt but that his shot was effective. Ragio, being encouraged by the endeavors of his "pal" to secure his escape, kicked Laughlin in the stomach. The officer then struck him with the but-end of his revolver. This settled Ragio, and he made no more resistance.

In the meantime Simmons was engaged in a deadly encounter with Allen. When Simmons told Allen to "hold on," the desperado turned around, and, at a distance of four feet, fired at the officer. Fortunately Allen was a poor marksman, and the bullet spent itself in the air. Simmons returned the fire without effect. Then Allen turned like a tiger at bay, and, leveling the muzzle of his revolver at Simmons' head, he pulled the trigger. The weapon being rusty, the trigger did not go down, and once more the officer was unscathed. It was not the fault of the ruffian, who had murder in his heart, that his bullets were harmless. Now it was Simmons' turn. Taking deliberate aim he fired again. The thief bounded into the air and fell to the ground, writhing in the agonies which a wound in the left side had inflicted. The ball entered between the fifth and sixth ribs.

Officer Simmons, without waiting to learn the condition of Allen, returned to assist Laughlin, who, he supposed, was being overpowered, on account of the number of shots fired. When he met Laughlin that officer said to him to run in search of the desperado, who had attempted to rescue Ragio. Simmons accordingly ran east on Erie street, and saw the criminal running south on Union street, towards Indiana. The officer was so much exhausted by his previous exertions, that he did not long continue his pursuit. Laughlin by this time had placed his "come-a-long" on his prisoner, and was ready to take him to the station. Simmons found Allen in a condition of semi-insensibility. He therefore procured a wagon and had him taken to the station. The ruffian's revolver was found near him, half cocked. It is supposed that he attempted to fire, after he was shot. Dr. Clark attended the prisoners at the Madison Street Station. Ragio's wounds were painful, but not fatal. He was at once placed in the most secure cell of the lock-up. Allen was laid upon a mattress, in a hall in the lock-up. Ragio was very sullen, and by his answers showed himself to be "game" from head to toe. Allen appeared to be suffering greatly, and could give no answers to the many questions that were asked him.

Upon Allen's person was found a check for the trunk referred to, which was found at the Milwaukee depot, on Kinzie street. It contained about $2,000 worth of property, which consisted largely of shawls. These were identified by Mr. Wheeler yesterday afternoon.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the criminals were removed to the Central Police Station. Both men are well known in police circles. There is not a rogue's gallery in the West that does not contain their portraits. From their infancy, almost, they have sustained themselves by robbery and thieving. Their countenances reveal to the close observer their true character. Jack Allen is about five feet nine inches high. His appearance is that of a lithe, active fellow, whose intellect and nerve combine to make him an unpleasant antagonist. He is smooth-shaven. His eyes are of a light blue color, and over them are well-developed bumps, which indicate that his powers of apprehension are more than ordinary. His nose is of the aquiline order, and his mouth is firm. His general appearance is that of a man endowed with considerable mental power. David Ragio, alias "One-Armed Dave," is an individual of much less intellect. The "smartness" which he shows when an interview is attempted with him is rather acquired than innate. Unlike Jack Allen's, his conversation is of the Bowery kind, boastful and full of oaths. He is about five feet six inches high. Like most "Knucks" his hair is cut short. He is also smooth-shaven. It must not, however, be supposed that his features are gross. On the contrary, his lips are thin, his nose is likewise, and his eyes are of a peculiar gray tint. The dress of both men was genteel, indicating that they had not been unsuccessful in the pursuit which they had been following. When questioned by a TRIBUNE reporter, Ragio answered in monosyllables, and the utmost ingenuity failed in securing anything which would be of interest.

Jack Allen acquired some prominence last February by escaping from the clutches of a police officer in the Armory Station. He had been arrested on the charge of being the leader of a gang of robbers, and having been shot and severely wounded by Mr. John Olsten, of No. 509 West Adams street, while attempting to rob the latter's house, was given a soft couch in the kitchen of the Armory Station. While the officer who was set to watch over him slumbered Jack stole away, and has not been seen in Chicago until yesterday morning. To give a few fragments of his life, it may be said that he was born in Philadelphia. He was known as a thief before he became 16 years old, and since that time has operated in that line. It is a matter of much regret among police officers that Simmons' bullet did not kill him. It is probable that he will recover. Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bradley, of the firm of Clark & Bradley, visited him at the Central Station. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE accompanied him. Allen was evidently stronger than he was during the morning. He talked freely with the physician, and had enough sense left to answer the reporter in such a manner that nothing could be learned from him. He very positively denied all complicity in the Milwaukee robbery, and said the police officers had punished innocent men. The culprit suffered much pain, and complained also of the lack of fresh air in the cell. He importuned loudly for more commodious quarters, but Mr. Washburn will not give them to him, because he remembers that Allen secured his liberty once before by just such an opportunity. The result of the examination of the wounded man, as related by Dr. Bradley yesterday afternoon, was stated by that gentleman to be that the prisoner would not die. This result of the encounter above related is unfortunate, since it gives the criminals the opportunity of running the gauntlet of a judicial investigation, which is not so very severe after all. Ragio is, as his name would indicate, of Italian parentage, and born in Philadelphia. His career in this State is well known. He has served two years in the Penitentiary, and from his youth has been regarded as a thief. The Cook County Jail has often sheltered him. Jack Allen has been, in one sense, more fortunate. He has escaped arrest almost in every instance, but what he has gained in this way he has lost by being shot twice. His wound this time is severe, but, as before stated, is not fatal. The ball entered just below the left shoulder-blade, and has, it is believed, lodged near the left lung.

If both of the villains had been killed, the job would have been one of the best ever done in this city. As it is, the officers are deserving of the highest commendation, having shown themselves to be men of nerve, pluck, and sagacity.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A Teamster "Squeals" on His Employers — County Charities — Back Taxes—An Attempt to Increase Certain Salaries—Bids for Work on the Insane Asylum.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Galloway, Jones, Pahlman, Singer, Lonergan, Herting, Crawford, Clough, Roelle, Bogue, Harris, Russell, and Harrison.

J. F. Waite offered to sell to the county the original plat of the School Section Addition as made by the Canal Commissioners.

A teamster named Patrick McLaughlin sent in a communication stating that a number of loads of wood driven by him to the Poor-House were only three-quarter loads, and yet were accepted at the Institution as full ones.

The Superintendent of the Department of Charities submitted his report for the quarter ending May 31. There were helped 6,059 persons; the total running expenses of the department were $63,762.77, being an average cost of $10.52 for each person. The number cared for in the different institutions was: Poor House—Average number, 500; running expenses, $11,575.55; cost per capita, $24.44. Insane Asylum—Average number, 288; running expenses, $9,880.55; cost per capita, $33.30. Cook County Hospital—Average number, 206¾; running expenses, $10,433.36; dispensary, $181.35; medicine for jail, $6.55; cost per head per day, 55.8 cents; cared for at hospital dispensary, $1,588. County Agent's Office—Relief given to 3,569 families; cost, $33,873.31; per family, $9.54. County Physician—Visits made, 210; alleged insane, 74; found insane, 31; not proper to be tried, 43; Coroner's cases attended, 40; treated in the County Jail, 42.

By the above it will be seen that the work of the department is increasing. The utmost care is taken to prevent imposition, and every person who can be cut off from the books consistent with humanity is discontinued. The demands on the county for care of the insane are assuming grave proportions in every quarter. There are a large number of admissions. Of these, the number sent to State institutions and cured is about one-third, leaving two-thirds for the county to care for. When the additional story is built on the Asylum it will relieve the overcrowded condition there for the present. At the Poor-House there are the usual number of aged and helpless inmates, while the demand on the hospital department there is growing. The season this year has been so very backward that the crop on the farm does not promise all that could be desired. However, there is in cultivation every available acre of ground, and every effort will be used to get as good a crop as possible.

The County Attorney stated that, by virtue of a law recently passed, back taxes could be included in the warrant for taxes in subsequent years. The amount of delinquency for 1870 and other years was very large. He suggested that these scattered memoranda relative thereto be gathered together, and a record be perfected, so that persons desiring to pay might know where to go to get the facts.

The Recorder of Deeds suggested the propriety and necessity of securing for his office the main floor of the old Post-Office building, which it was thought the Public Library would not want to occupy.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred several communications from the Board of Auditors of North Chicago and the Assessor relative to town orders, reported that in their opinion the Board was not called on to take any action in the matter, which report was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended that the proposals for the buildings and fences at the Reform School be rejected as being too low, but that the offer of F. Munson of $75 for the green-house be accepted. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims recommend the payment of the compensation of J. H. Pahlman for $184.80 for the quarter ending May 31, of John Crawford for $369.40 for the same time, and of C. H. Harrison for $650, from March 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873.

The Committee on Public Service recommended the compensation of the Recorder of Deeds be increased $1,000 a year, commencing Jan. 8, owing to the increased labor caused him by the copying of yearly abstracts.

The report was temporarily tabled.

The same Committee recommended that the pay of the Deputy Sheriffs for the county towns be raised to $800 and $1,200, which report was not concurred in.

Commissioner Singer submitted the plans, specifications, and estimates of the addition to the Insane Asylum. The latter are as follows: Mason work, $10,000; carpentering, $11,000; cut stone, $1,250; galvanized iron and tinning, $3,750; slating, $1,680; iron work, $1,700; plumbing, $745; painting and glazing, $1,200; plastering, $2,370; steam heating, $5,000; total, $38,695. The architect's fees will be 4 per cent on that sum. The architect thinks the item for steam heating unnecessary, and that the present boilers will suffice to heat the additional story.

The whole subject was recommitted for more definite information on certain points.

A resolution was adopted providing for the payment of the judges and clerks at the last election.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

Toilets at Queen Victoria's "Drawing-Room."

The last drawing-room held by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, was more numerously attended than any that have taken place there for a long time. The presentations, too, increased in proportion, there being no less than 350 names on the list. The drawing-room was remarkable, by the increasing bad taste of its toilets. It seems to be the fashion to place in juxtaposition all and every of the glaring colors hitherto supposed to be inharmonious. The *Court Express* writes in favor of a reform of dress at the royal drawing-rooms, and strongly urges that ladies should be permitted to appear before Her Majesty from 2 to 4 in the afternoon in demi-toilet, instead of in ball costume. A woman, however young and fair, does not feel at her ease, or look her best, thus decollete in garish daylight; she feels shivery and wholly uncomfortable. So rigorous is the etiquette enjoined by the Lord Chamberlain that the most transparent gauze is not permitted to be worn over the shoulders even by the grandmothers of the debutantes. These septuagenarian ladies attend the drawing-rooms out of duty to their children's children, and not with a view to displaying their faded charms.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Tuley Instructs the Aldermen Regarding the Mayor's Bill.

The Sunday Saloon Opening Ordinance Filed Away for Future Reference.

Street Improvements Ordered—Licenses.

The Counsel met yesterday evening, Ald. McGrath in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sewer on Elizabeth street; for water-pipe on Willow street; against the use of the side-track of the plate and bar mill across Ashland and Archer avenues; from property-owners on Carroll street, between Clinton and Jefferson, praying redress for damages caused by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to cause the C., C. & I. C. Road to make proper crossings at Lexington and Tyler streets; to lay a side-track on Bickerdike street; to inform the Council why no rebate has yet been paid on the money collected for paving Archer avenue, and to remove certain tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road from Sixteenth street; to report an ordinance for a sidewalk on both sides of Arthur street, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth; to build a sewer on Park court, from Milwaukee avenue to Wicker Park, the expense to be paid from the fund for the improvement of the fund; to report an ordinance to open McGrath street to Leavitt.

The Board of Health was ordered to cause the removal of all manure and garbage now lying in the streets, alleys and gutters of the city, including dead cats and dogs, to be removed forthwith.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The Corporation Counsel, in reply to the resolution asking what rights and duties of the Police Board were abrogated or put in abeyance by the Mayor's bill, and whether the Mayor and Council were authorized to promote a Sergeant to a Captaincy, stated that, as to the last question, the charter expressly provided such vacancies should be filled from among the Sergeants. As to the other part of the inquiry, he answers, generally, that all authority given by the charter to the Board which is inconsistent with the power given to the Mayor by the Mayor's act is repealed thereby.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for widening Eighteenth street from Halsted; for curbing and filling Third avenue from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets; for changing the grade of Thirty-first street, from State to South Park avenue; to vacate the west half of the alley in Block 17, South Branch Addition to Chicago. They were passed, except the last one.

The Board submitted the formal estimate of the cost of such water-pipe as they deemed necessary to be laid this year, the sum being $300,000, an estimate for $300,000 for laying sewers and maintaining the same, and an estimate for $368,000 for interest on sewerage bonds.

The Board also submitted an order directing the Comptroller to pay the Philadelphia Architectural Iron-Works the sum of $583.40, which was expended in putting in ventilators in the roof of the Water-Works, and strengthening some of the tie-rods. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

LICENSES.

Ald. Sherwood offered the draft of an ordinance on the subject of granting licenses, intended to so change the present ordinance as not to make it imperative on the Mayor to grant a license if the money is tendered, as is at present held to be the case. It is: "The Mayor shall hear and examine all applications, and licenses shall be issued to such person or persons only as are of good character, and shall comply in all respects with all the provisions of the ordinances of the city, and as the Mayor, in his discretion, shall deem suitable."

It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

THE BRIDEWELL.

Ald. Lengacher offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Bridewell:

WHEREAS, The Finance Committee has recommended an appropriation of $60,000 for the support of the House of Correction during the ensuing fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, This amount exceeds the amount appropriated for the year 1869, $32,000, and $26,000 more than was appropriated for the year 1871; and

WHEREAS, None of the $60,000 asked for is to be expended in improvements, but is to be used principally in furnishing large salaries to the high-toned gentlemen who have charge of said institution; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of six, two from each division, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate the matter with a view of having a reduction made in said amount.

On the recommendation of the Bridewell Committee, the Hon. J. C. Haines was confirmed as Inspector of the House of Correction.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The ordinance providing for keeping open saloons Sunday afternoons was taken up.

Ald. Lengacher moved to refer it to the Clerk for engrossment.

Ald. Woodman moved to postpone the whole matter till December 1, so as to get it out of the present Council. It was to be a test case at the coming election.

Ald. Bailey moved to recommit it.

It was moved to table that.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 6.

Ald. Powell moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee and the Corporation Counsel. He wanted to learn whether the Council could pass an ordinance allowing saloons to be kept open Sunday, when the State law forbade it.

Ald. Richardson moved to place the whole matter on file.

Ald. Tracey moved to table it, but it was not agreed to—yeas, 14; nays, 19.

Ald. Richardson's motion was carried—yeas, 20; nays, 13—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGinniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, and Woodman—20.

Nays—Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Kehoe, McGrath, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, and Brandt—13.

A RESOLUTION

empowering the Board of Public Works to use what sum was necessary to pay for raising the buildings at the Sixteenth street viaduct to grade was passed.

DELINQUENT TAX.

The Finance Committee reported back the ordinance directing the City Collector to turn over his books to the County Treasurer in order that he may obtain judgment and sell. The date fixed for turning over the books is the 15th of July.

The matter was laid over.

The Finance Committee reported back the Appropriation bill, which was laid over.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to station a policeman at the intersection of Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue.

RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads recommended the passing of the ordinance allowing the Danville & Vincennes Road to lay a track from Western avenue to the old pumping-works, which was laid over.

The same Committee reported that they could find no authority for laying a railroad track across Archer avenue on Steel street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., reported, recommending the passage of the ordinance for the construction of a sewer on South Halsted street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., reported back the Milwaukee & St. Paul ordinance, with an amendment striking out the power given the road to construct all "necessary switches and turn-outs," on the ground that a railroad interprets those words so liberally as to occupy the entire street.

The Committee on Licenses reported back the ordinance requiring livery-stable keepers to take out licenses for standing-top carriages, and it was laid over.

The Council adjourned.

EVANSTON.

Mrs. Rebecca Mulford, aged 80 years, wife of Maj. E. H. Mulford, died on Saturday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, after a protracted illness. Mrs. Mulford has lived with her husband in the vicinity of Evanston for thirty-eight years. The Baptist Church was draped in honor of her memory on Sunday, it being founded in this place mainly through her instrumentality. Her funeral took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of friends.

The Eclectic Club met at the residence of J. S. Bennett last evening. The Lakesides will meet this evening, at the Congregational Church. The Baptist sociable will take place this evening, at the residence of Mr. Way.

Luther D. Bradley, Esq., is soon to leave this place to spend the summer in traveling in Europe. He will return in September.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Report of the Finance Committee to the Council.

The Running Expenses of the City Estimated at $5,506,011.51.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the estimates of the Comptroller for the several departments of the City Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1874, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report that they have examined said estimates, and have also consulted with officers in charge of the several departments, and have made some changes from the estimates, as will appear from the ordinance. Your Committee hoped to be able to make a much larger deduction from the amounts estimated, but, in view of the pressing wants of the city, were not able to do so with justice to all interests of the city. From the estimates of the Board of Public Works, the reduction amounts to $428,946.43. From that of the Board of Police, $133,036.17. From the Fire Department, $246,989.05. From the School Board the reduction from the estimates is very little. The amount to be raised by taxation will be the amount stated in the ordinance. The amount for this department is large; but your Committee, recognizing the principle that, if the city takes the education of the children out of the hands of the parents and taxes all to support schools, it is the duty of the city to afford facilities to do it properly, could not in justice reduce the estimates materially. A considerable reduction has been made from the estimates for the Fire Department, principally on account of new buildings and engines, etc., for them. The reductions made still leave the force with more engines and apparatus than are found in any other city in proportion to population and buildings.

The entire amount estimated, with the several "mill" taxes carried on (on an estimated valuation of $300,000,000), was $6,776,113.21. The amount appropriated by the accompanying ordinance is $5,506,011.51, being a reduction from the estimates of $1,270,101.70. The amount to be levied will be still further reduced by amounts to be received from licenses, fines, etc., estimated at $325,000.

From this it will be seen that the amount appropriated does not materially exceed that of last year, adding the interest on the bonded debt, which was paid last year from funds received from the State, and which this year must be raised by tax, amounting to the sum of $625,000, exclusive of interest on water bonds, which is payable from water income.

For cleaning the North Branch of the Chicago River, the estimated sum is $480,000. Only $150,000 is appropriated, as we were advised by the City Engineer that that sum would be sufficient to pay for all that can be done by the 1st of July of next year. The plan adopted by the Board of Public Works, and approved by your Committee, is to connect the river with the lake at Fullerton avenue by a twelve-feet brick sewer or main, with pumping works on the river.

The police force has not been increased to the extent asked for, but your Committee are of the opinion that they have recommended as large an increase as they would be justified in recommending for any one year.

Believing that the result of their labors will, in the main, be satisfactory, the ordinance is herewith respectfully submitted.

L. L. BOND,
M. D. OGDEN,
J. H. MCAVOY,
J. W. MCGENNISS,
GEORGE SHERWOOD,
Committee on Finance.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects herein specified, for the fiscal year commencing April 1, A. D. 1873, and ending March 31, A. D. 1874:

TAX-COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.	
Assessment expenses Tax Commissioners' office	$ 23,975.00
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	
For cleaning streets and repairs—South Division, $100,000; West Division, $155,000; North Division, $60,000	315,000.00
For sidewalks—South Division, including walk at Lake Park, $18,000; West Division, $4,500; North Division, $7,500	30,000.00
For street obstructions—the enforcement of the ordinances concerning same, etc.	3,300.00
For street improvements ordered by the Council and ordinances passed	140,691.58
For street improvements ordered by Council for which ordinances are in course of preparation	28,454.00
For lamp posts	6,784.00
For water service pipe	500.00
For private drains	1,000.00
For sidewalks	2,500.00
Excess on special assessments to be refunded	35,345.23
Special assessments annulled	1,086.56
For Chicago harbor	74,450.00
For land damages at bridges	66,191.34
For construction of bridges	35,000.00
For bridge repairs	24,000.00
For bridge tenders' salaries	38,120.00
For Washington street tunnel	6,575.14
For LaSalle street tunnel	6,892.59
For pounds	600.00
For public buildings	43,005.17
For public parks	62,500.00
For salaries	15,040.00
For office and miscellaneous expenses	5,600.00
For drinking fountains	800.00
For cleansing the North Branch	150,000.00
Total for Board of Public Works	$1,147,654.46
MISCELLANEOUS.	
For city cemetery	$ 5,000.00
For city hay scales	3,000.00
For contingent fund	10,000.00
For cost of tax sales	30,000.00
For Criminal Court—the unexpended balance April 1, 1873, or so much thereof as may be required	
For entertainment of official visitors	2,500.00
For evening schools	12,000.00
For interest	285,000.00
Judgment account	10,479.35
Legal expense	15,000.00
Police Courts	3,000.00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
For salaries of 1 Marshal, 3 Assistants, 1 clerk, 5 wardens, 31 foremen, 21 engineers, 21 stokers, 109 pipemen, 60 drivers, 1 superintendent of machinery, 1 veterinary surgeon, 16 janitors, and fire alarm telegraph superintendent and assistants	$ 269,180.00
For repairs of apparatus	17,050.00
For new hose	17,000.00
For fuel, feed, horses, oil, and other supplies, in addition to unexpended balance	30,000.00
For rent	1,387.50
For new building lots and apparatus, including six steamers, etc.	155,645.00
For repairs to buildings	4,000.00
For fire alarm telegraph	17,800.00
Total fire department	$ 512,062.50
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
For salaries of six Commissioners, one Sanitary Superintendent, one Health Officer, one Secretary, two clerks, 18 sanitary policemen, and various expenses	$ 88,148.73
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.	
For completion and furnishing of buildings, workshops, additions, etc., the unexpended balance of the proceeds of bonds already issued and sold for City Bridewell, or so much thereof as may be required	
For salaries of Superintendent and other employes	$ 19,230.00
For dieting prisoners, etc.	40,770.00
Less receipts from labor	$ 20,000.00
Total for Bridewell	$ 40,000.00
POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
For salaries of 3 Commissioners, 1 Secretary, 2 clerks, 1 General Superintendent, 1 custodian, 3 Captains, 17 Sergeants, and 425 patrolmen	$ 475,100.00
For 100 additional patrolmen for nine months	75,000.00
For 24 roundsmen	21,600.00
For secret-service police	8,000.00
For gas, fuel, etc.	15,000.00
For special policemen for emergencies	6,000.00
For repairs of stations	3,000.00
For remodeling, enlarging, rebuilding stations, purchase of lots and miscellaneous expenses	127,500.00
For rent of lots	4,264.88
Total Police Department	$ 735,464.88
CITY GOVERNMENT.	
Mayor's office	$ 10,733.33
Comptroller's office	16,300.00
City Clerk's office	12,400.00
Law Department	19,100.00
City Treasurer	2,500.00
City Physician	2,000.00
Police Justices and Clerks	10,800.00
City Collector and Assistants	25,780.00
Deficiency in last year's appropriation	3,277.53
Printing and stationery	15,000.00
Public Library	50,000.00
Total	$167,890.86
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.	
Buildings and grounds	$320,930.00
Apparatus and furniture	32,000.00
Janitors and supplies	76,610.00
For salaries of teachers	348,925.00
For printing, stationery, rent, etc.	29,206.27
For rebates during past 3 years	128,803.68
Total School Department	$936,474.95
SEWERAGE FUND.	
For cleaning and repairing sewers, for restoring surveys, etc., etc., etc.	$153,660.83
For sewerage tax fund	300,000.00
SINKING FUNDS.	
To provide for the liquidation of the general bonded debt of the city, in addition to the unexpended balance of April 1, 1873, and for payment of bonds issued for school purposes, as authorized by Sec. 5, Chapter 7, of Charter Amendments, approved March 9, 1867, in addition to the unexpended balance April 1, 1873	$215,000.00
STREET LAMPS.	
For gas for street lamps and tunnels, lighting and cleaning, repairing and thawing lamps, for deficiency in last year's levy, salaries of Gas Inspector and Watchman at test meters, and expenses of Gas Inspector's office	$500,000.00
TAX SALE CERTIFICATES ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.	
For amounts due contractors and others from property forfeited to the city at tax sales	$10,000.00
TEMPORARY LOAN FUND.	
For payment of temporary loans made to pay judgments rendered against the city, and interest thereon, the unexpended balance April 1, 1873	
WATER TAX FUND.	
For extension of main water pipes	$ 300,000.00
ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.	
The amount of fines of Police Courts made payable to same by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 31, 1869	
HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.	
The amount of fines of Police Courts made payable to same by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 31, 1869	
WASHINGTONIAN HOME.	
The amount from collections of saloon licenses, made payable to same by an act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 16, 1867	

SEC. 2. All unexpended appropriations and parts of appropriations of the last fiscal year, not hereinbefore specially continued, are hereby repealed; and the proceeds of all bonds heretofore issued and sold, not otherwise specially appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the purposes for which the same were authorized to be issued.

SEC. 3. The amounts appropriated for the payment of salaries to the respective officers and employes in this ordinance mentioned, shall be paid monthly, at the rate per annum of the amounts respectively appropriated, until otherwise lawfully provided for.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

RAPP REPLIES.

With the Assistance of a Notary Public and Some Witnesses, He Proves Conclusively That the "Times" Lied About Him.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the readers of Chicago newspapers to the fact that every article in the *Times* which reflects on the honor of anybody is sure to be followed by a vigorous denial from the party assailed, and an humble retraction on the part of the "enterprising" paper. On Sunday the sporting reporter of the *Times* attacked a billiard-room keeper named Rapp, basing his charges upon an unauthenticated rumor that has been floating about the city for several days. The result is that Rapp has employed a notary public, with the following stunning effect:

State of Illinois, Cook County, Ss.

Charles V. Allen Pie, being sworn, states that he was the interpreter at the interview between Mons. Ubassy and Mr. Rapp, referred to in the Sunday *Times* of the 15th inst., in the article headed "Tricks That Were Vain;" that he has read the article in the *Times*, and that the statements therein contained as to what occurred at said interview are, with the single exception that Mr. Rapp gave Mons. Ubassy a card, absolutely false. He further states that he went to the hall of Messrs. Rapp & Blake, at the request of and in the company of Mons. Ubassy; that Mons. Ubassy first came to affiant at Conley's Hotel, and stated that he had lost all confidence in Lacoume and Foley,—that they had not treated him fairly, and had cheated him, as he believed; that he would have nothing further to do with them, and requested affiant to go with him as his interpreter to Rapp & Blake's hall, as he desired to make propositions for another game with Bessunger in Chicago, and also for giving exhibition games with him in other cities; that they accordingly went together to Rapp & Blake's hall, Mons. Ubassy providing a carriage for that purpose; that he (affiant) was at that time unacquainted with Mr. Rapp, and was introduced to him by Mons. Ubassy upon their arrival; that at the interview which followed, at which Ubassy Messrs. Rapp & Blake, and affiant, were the only persons present, the propositions to play another match game with Bessunger in Chicago and exhibition games in other cities came from Ubassy, and not from Rapp; that Mons. Ubassy stated emphatically that he would have "no more of Lacoume, no more of Foley;" that the games in other cities were to be exhibition games merely, and not match games. Nor was anything said about advertising them as such "in order to give the contest an air of genuineness." No one "suggested the idea that the players should win and lose alternate games." Nothing was said about a "hippodroming expedition," and no "scheme to gull the public" was proposed by either party. At the close of the interview Mr. Rapp handed Mons. Ubassy a card on which was written the name of the cities they would visit, and the probable receipts in each. Affiant further states that Mr. Rapp never made "overtures" of any kind to him, as stated in the *Times'* article, and that he has never made any statement of what transpired at said interview different from the statement herein made. He further states that the agreement, as concluded between Mons. Ubassy and Mr. Rapp, was, in substance, as follows: That the fourth game should be for $250 aside, Mons Ubassy to play 800 points to Bessunger's 500 points, each to receive one-half of the net proceeds of the game, win or lose. At Ubassy's suggestion, the contract was made to travel through the Eastern cities, and give exhibition games with Bessunger, Rapp or Blake to be the manager, and Mons. Ubassy to receive one-half of the net proceeds. In case the receipts from said exhibition games should not be sufficient to pay expenses, Mr. Rapp was to stand the loss.

CHARLES V. ALLEN PIE.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

Albert P. Rapp and George M. Blake, being severally duly sworn, state, each for himself, that he has heard read the above affidavit of Charles V. Allen Pie, and knows the contents thereof, and that he knows the same to be true, so far as relates to the interview therein mentioned; that said interview was sought by Mons. Ubassy; that all the propositions emanated from him, and that the account of said interview in the *Sunday Times* is utterly false in all the essential particulars.

A. P. RAPP,
GEO. M. BLAKE.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1873, Charles V. Allen Pie, Albert P. Rapp, and George M. Blake, who, being severally sworn, stated, each for himself, that the above statement by him subscribed is true.

EDWIN GREEN, Notary Public.

MUSICAL.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!
NEW STYLES!
NEW CATALOGUE!
NEW PRICES!

300 Organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos for rent or sale.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO, ENTITLED
THE FRIENDS,

Given to each customer by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 116 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-second-st. This is a fine picture of a kind-hearted boy feeding his household pets.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. B. Thompson and Geo. A. Seaverns, under the firm name of Thompson & Seaverns, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle outstanding accounts.
J. B. THOMPSON,
Chicago, June 12, 1873. GEO. A. SEAVERNS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore known as Obermaier & McWilliams, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities will be assumed by J. Lewis Obermaier, who will carry on the business as usual at 71 Dearborn-st.
J. LEWIS OBERMAIER,
Chicago, June 14, 1873. GEO. McWILLIAMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
All Ready for To-Night.
A TREAT FOR THE REFINED.
THE FIRST SPECTACULAR OPERA EVER PRESENTED IN CHICAGO.
Auber's "LA BAYADERE," presented in a style of unparalleled magnificence, under the title of
ZOLOE!
With Full Operatic Cast, Full Chorus, Grand Incidental Ballet (modestly dressed). The Finest Transformation ever exhibited here All Elegant and Strictly Refined. The First Legitimate Spectacle.
The whole preceded by a GRAND CONCERT by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY
AND
SOL. SMITH RUSSELL.
To be positively presented
This (Tuesday) Evening, June 17,
And every evening until further notice, as well as every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF
Moran & Manning's Minstrels.
A Great Bill for the Closing Performance.
Monday, June 16, and every evening, AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART.
IL TROVATORE.
EUGENE in his great character of............Leonora
UNSWORTH as the Fiery............Count di Lunatic
With a cast comprising the entire Company.
Friday Evening, June 20, Complimentary Benefit to
BILLY MANNING.
Grand Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,
Katie Putnam,
In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOCK, ESQ.,
BLADE O' GRASS!
Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Koltz, Lucy Brightly, ...KATIE PUTNAM.
With new and original Songs and Dances.
Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee.
CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.
J. H. HAVERLY............Manager.
WITH
24 POPULAR ARTISTS!
8 BRILLIANT COMEDIANS!
5 TALENTED VOCALISTS!
And Full Brass Band.
Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!
Tuesday, June 17, during the week, and at the Matinees, after elaborate preparation, the beautiful Society Comedy, entitled
GAME OF LOVE,
With every member of this excellent Company in the cast. In rehearsal, "CASTE." In preparation, a new Society Drama, by Bronson Howard, author of "Saratoga," "Diamonds," &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of
MISS MINNIE LODER,
MISS ANNIE YEAMANS, LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS, and the New Drama,
98!
Matinee—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION PARK.
Miniature Steam Yachts
The Buckman Mfg. Co., of New York, will exhibit this day at 5 p. m., as above, their beautiful and wonderful Steam Yacht. The public are respectfully invited.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!
REDUCED PRICES FOR
SUMMER SEASON!
We reduce prices of Straw Goods and Trimmed Hats today, for the Summer Season.
Just opened, more of those Elegant Imported Flowers.
WEBSTER'S,
241 WEST MADISON-ST.

FANCY WOODS.

T. S. CONSTANTINE,
Importer and Dealer in
VENEERS,
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The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to
WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
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Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
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Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

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All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
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NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000.
Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent. payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.
$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
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Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
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The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
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FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Thursday, June 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, June 28, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports............$30.00 Currency.
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
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BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
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GLAMORGAN............June 18
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin............$80 currency
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Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff............$33
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons............Wednesday, June 25.
ALABAMA............Wednesday, July 23.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons............Wednesday, July 23.
GEORGIA............Wednesday, Aug. 6.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK.
Algeria......June 18 | Abyssinia......June 14
Russia......June 25 | Batavia......June 21
Java......July 2 | Calabria......June 28
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

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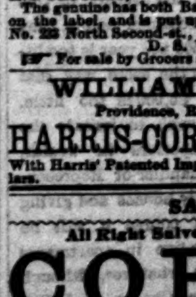
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
On the European Plan.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy, and newly-furnished. A new Restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steamboats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, etc., address CITY HOTEL, Providence, R. I.
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Prop.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 20 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 120 Front-st., N. Y.

SCALES.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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zoloe."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Game of Love."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Blade O'Grass."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 17, 1873.

Senator Pomeroy's trial for bribery and corruption was to have begun at Topeka yesterday, but has been postponed until next fall.

The Common Council has indefinitely postponed consideration of the ordinance allowing saloons to be opened on Sunday after midday.

The fruit region around St. Joseph, Mich., is suffering sadly for rain. The strawberry fields are blighted by the drought, and will yield much less than half a crop unless rain falls this week.

Memphis has established a Board of Health to deal with the cholera. There were fifteen deaths yesterday from cholera in that city, and in Nashville there have been thirty-two since Saturday, almost all of them among the negroes.

The price of a license to sell liquor was recently raised by the Common Council of Waukegan to $600. Their action has been vetoed by the Mayor, who holds that if liquor-selling is a legitimate business it ought to be accessible to poor men as well as to the rich.

President Grant's Louisiana proclamation has worked like a charm, according to Gov. Kellogg. Taxes, he says, are now being paid more rapidly than ever before, and will yield funds enough to pay all the interest on the State bonds except those affected by the injunction so opportunely issued not long ago.

Vice-President Wilson is lying dangerously ill in Boston. His exhausting labors in the canvass of last summer, and the painful excitement of the last session of Congress, followed by too hard work on his history of the anti-slavery movement, have broken him down. He is believed to have passed the crisis of his disease but is not yet out of danger.

As if Philadelphia had not already cause enough for complaint against New York, arrangements are now making by which a special train will deliver New York newspapers in Philadelphia by 6½ o'clock in the morning. It is said that 3,000 New York newspapers are sold daily in Philadelphia now, and it is estimated that, when they are in the hands of the newsboys almost as early as the Philadelphia newspapers, at least 10,000 copies will be demanded.

Halsted street was the scene of a sanguinary fight early yesterday morning between three brave police officers and three desperate Chicago thieves, who were intercepted on their return from Milwaukee with the proceeds of a $2,000 burglary. The desperadoes, who are known to the authorities as the very worst of our professional criminals, fought as for their lives, and were all severely wounded by pistol-shots and clubbing. One escaped with an indigestible bullet in his stomach, and the other two are in custody. The officers are fortunately unhurt.

Negotiations have been in progress some time with Huntington & Hopkins, of Sacramento, who control the Central Pacific, for the purchase of their interest in the road. California newspapers take a deep interest in the business, and assert that the parties who are thus trying to gain possession of the Central Pacific are acting on behalf of the Vanderbilts, who—provided they get control of the Northwestern—need only this link to complete their trunk line across the continent. Yesterday the negotiation was said to have failed; to-day it is reported successful.

The libel suit against the Janesville *Gazette*, of Wisconsin, which has ended in a verdict for $1,100 damages, was the occasion of an interesting ruling on the law of newspaper libels. The proprietors of the *Gazette* attempted to prove, in their defence, that they had offered as reparation to the libeled party to print any statement he wished to make, and to publicly retract any charges which he would show had been unjustly made. Presiding Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court, refused to admit any such testimony on the ground that such subsequent retraction in no way lessened the responsibility for the original libel.

Somebody has stolen from the War Department an invaluable mass of private archives left there by Secretary Stanton. They covered the whole period of the War, and were of singular interest on account of the light they threw on the real history of many of the patriots and heroes of the War, who figured in court-martials, contracts, and army intrigues, in a way that would not, if known, add much to their civil reputation, although many of them, it is intimated, hold very high positions to-day. If the statement is true that copies of many of these stolen papers were kept by a gentleman who intends to use them in writing a history of the war, the loss is not irreparable.

The Chicago produce markets were lower yesterday, and grain was active. Mess pork was quiet and 5c lower, at $15.70 cash, and $15.75@15.80 seller July. Lard was dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.32½c cash, and $8.40@8.45 seller July. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 6⅝@7⅛c for shoulders, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs, 8½@8⅝c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and ¼c lower, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active, but easier. Wheat was active, and declined 3⅛c, closing firmer at $1.19⅝ cash, and $1.16¼ seller July. Corn was active, and declined 2c, but closed firmer at 31⅝@31⅞c cash, and 34¼ seller July. Oats were active, and declined 1½c, closing strong at 26⅞c cash, and 27⅝c seller July. Rye was dull and 1c lower, at 60@60½c. Barley was dull and 3c lower, at 60@65c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were quiet, and closed weak. Sales at $4.37½@5.10. The cattle trade was dull at a slight decline. Sheep were unchanged.

Mrs. Clem, the alleged Indiana murderess, by a decision of the Supreme Court of that State, is once more to have a new trial. The murder with which she stands charged was one of the most terrible, as well as mysterious, on record. She was first tried in December, 1868, and the jury disagreed. In February, 1869, she was tried again, and convicted of murder in the second degree. The case was then appealed and reversed. These two trials were for the murder of Nancy Young. She was then brought to trial in the fall of 1871 for the murder of Jacob Young, and the jury disagreed. In June, 1872, she was tried again, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The case has been again reversed, and the Supreme Court has now remanded her for her fifth trial. The main points upon which the Supreme Court remanded the case are that the indictment contained a flaw, and that the lower Court erred in sustaining a demurrer to the special plea of former acquittal, made by the defendant, and also that it improperly instructed the jury. The decision of the Supreme Court has met with a general outburst of indignation from the leading papers in Indiana.

The Chicago *Times* thinks it has discovered an inconsistency in our treatment of the defeat of Judge Lawrence, because we have spoken of the large influence which was exerted against him by the argument that, if he were re-elected after the Princeton Convention had nominated another man, the Farmers' Movement would come to an end. If, in addition to the fact that Judge Lawrence had concurred with the other Judges in rendering the Alton Railway decision, it had been discovered that he had a long nose (popular prejudice running in favor of medium noses), and that he had once decided a libel suit in an unfeeling manner, and that he had fined the State Idiot for contempt of court, and that he lived in the wrong town for county-seat of Knox County—and if all these facts had more or less influence in turning votes against him—these facts should be taken into account in determining whether the aggregate vote of the District implies a settled purpose to subordinate the decisions of courts to the decrees of town meetings, or whether it is only a temporary and local blunder, which may be repaired at another election, and which is not likely to be repeated in other districts. But they cannot alter the fact that the public issue was the decision in the Alton Railway case, and that whatever reputation the people of the District may acquire abroad, whether good or bad, will be gauged by that circumstance. It will make very little difference to investors of capital whether the question of long and short noses, or any other extraneous issue, entered into the contest, or whether they had much or little influence. What they want to know is just this: whether the law is to be interpreted hereafter by independent Judges, after weighing the facts and hearing the arguments, or whether judicial decisions are to be rendered at the ballot-box regardless of law, facts, arguments, or official oaths.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

The St. Paul *Press* comes to the defense of the salary-grabbers in this fashion:

> We are acquainted with the member of Congress whose expenses at Washington do not exceed $1,200 per year—not in *propria persona*, but in the person of the well-known representative of this altogether unique and fearful species of the *genus homo*. He is a bachelor, because he is too mean to marry, and wears a chronically dirty shirt because he has only one, and is too stingy to get that washed. He lives alone, on mouldy crackers and rotten codfish, with an occasional dessert of cheese parings, in the attic of a tumble-down rookery, which a decent slave-holder would not have subjected his "niggers", to the humiliation of living in. This half-starved, unkempt, sordid wretch, whose groveling nature is unlit by any ray of human friendship or kindliness—and whose hungry avarice prompts him to eke out his parsimonious savings by whatever sordid stealings he can rake in by the huckstering of his one despicable vote in the lobby market—may be the kind of Representative that best suits THE TRIBUNE's conception of what a Representative of the Illinois people in Congress ought to be. But the people of Minnesota don't want any such garret rats as this to represent them in Congress.

The difference between $1,200 and $5,000—the latter being the annual pay of a Congressman from 1866 to 1873, exclusive of mileage, is considerable—being something over 300 per cent. Hence the startling picture of squalor and wretchedness which the *Press* draws of the $1,200 man is hardly applicable to the case of Gen. Averill. The aggregate amount of mouldy crackers and rotten codfish and cheese parings that can be bought for $1,200, and the nutritive properties of those articles, may be interesting to the "social scientist," but does not serve to explain how Senators Fessenden, Collamer, Sumner, Wilson, Ramsey, and Representatives Blaine, Boutwell, Stevens, Farnsworth, Windom and others, got along very comfortably on salaries of $3,000 up to the year 1866, since which time the general *cost* of living has not increased, although the salary had been increased 66 per cent before the last increase. That the *style* of living has advanced is undoubtedly true, and the question is whether the people can be rightfully taxed to support an advancing *style*, and, if so, up to what point. Between the poor devil who ekes out a miserable existence on $1,200 worth of mouldy crackers and cheese-parings and the millionaire who never sits down to dinner with less than thirteen wine-glasses to each plate, there is a very wide margin for guesswork as to what particular style of living the people should maintain for their Congressmen. If the decision of this question is left to the Congressmen solely, they will very soon find that $7,500 per year is too little, and they will prove it in the same way that Gen. Averill proves that $5,000 is too little. It is the duty of every snob to imitate the extravagance of his superiors in wealth, and, if he finds Senator Chandler or Representative Hooper living in costly houses and giving splendid entertainments, of course it will be considered mean for him to live in apartments and give no entertainments whatever, although Daniel Webster, and Rufus Choate, and Pitt Fessenden lived in that way, and Henry Wilson does still. We do not make these remarks as personal to Gen. Averill, for we do not know how he lives, or what his means are; but there is not a snob in Washington who cannot defend the next salary bill, no matter how high it may be, by the same arguments that Gen. Averill uses to defend the last one.

THE FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY.

The tidal wave of the Farmers' Movement, which is just now sweeping over the West, has at last submerged the Fourth of July, American eagle, fire-crackers, stump orators, sky-rockets, and all. The address of the Executive Committee, setting apart the Fourth of July for a free discussion of the farmers' grievances, the abolition of the stereotyped oration, and the reading of the Farmers' Declaration of Independence instead of Mr. Jefferson's, has already been printed in our columns. The truly loyal and highly patriotic citizen will be disposed to regard this innovation as little less than sacrilege. The stump orators will mourn their lost opportunity to wrap themselves in the American flag and fight the country's battles over again. The proud bird of freedom will wonder why he is not allowed his customary shriek. The village elocutionist will pine in secret that he cannot hurl the Declaration of Independence into the faces and eyes of the tyrants of the Old World. There will be more, however, who will rejoice at the prospect of suppressing what has grown to be a public bore. We are not yet aware of the details of the Farmers' Fourth of July, but we presume "the day we celebrate" will be of a bucolic, rather than patriotic, character. Chanticleer is just as good a bird as the bald-headed eagle, can scream just as loud, and, in fact, make more noise, because there is more of him. Instead of the interminable and bombastic oration we shall have the farmers' talks, and these will be enjoyable, because the farmers never talk long. They are men of few and plain words. Instead of the American flag, the corn will wave its green leaves all over the prairies and on a thousand hills. The farmers' boys will not have to go to the large cities and get sick on colored lemonade and greasy ice-cream. Having a Fourth of July of their own, they will provide the grateful cider, sweet apples, doughnuts, and other pastoral luxuries, which do no harm. They can bring up their mowers and their threshers, their huskers and their corn-shellers, and have all the noise they want. The Goddess of Liberty always was a fright, and the village belle will take much more comfort as Ceres with her sheaves and sickle than she has been accustomed to have as the Goddess with a star-spangled petticoat and an ugly cap, not adapted to the present style of hair. There will be something inspiriting in the processions of bronzed and brawny-armed farmers coming together to consult upon their grievances, and to hurl defiance at locomotives and freight tariffs. They will return at night to their broad acres more refreshed for their work and more hopeful of their future harvests than if they had gone to the county-seat to set off fire-crackers and listen to patriotic twaddle which has been dished out to them every year of their lives.

The farmers have done well to abolish the various nuisances which cling to the celebration of Fourth of July. While we congratulate them, we commiserate the dwellers in cities. We have no farmers, no granges, no Patrons of Husbandry. Pomona dwells afar, and Ceres could not abide the metropolitan smoke and smells. In the cities, therefore, the eagle will still scream. The orator, deprived of his rural opportunity, will improve the civic opportunity to his very utmost. The fire-cracker will blaze and the sky-rocket will sputter. Houses will burn up and horses will run away. Small children will get their fingers blown off, and young men will get drunk. The Goddess of Liberty, fresh and smiling in the morning, will go to bed at night with disheveled hair, dirty robes, and uncertain gait, used up, fagged out, and disgusted. People will seek their couches dispirited, and disgusted with the effort to recognize the fact that this is a great and glorious country, and thankful that they are not obliged to be truly loyal for another year. All this misery the farmers, happy beings, will escape. They will celebrate their own day in their own good way, and they will not be expected to prove their patriotism by touching off the allotted number of blacksmith's anvils, or setting their neighbors' premises afire with Roman candles, or getting drunk on benzine whisky. We fancy the farmers will be just about as patriotic as if they had done all the absurd things we have mentioned, and had stood in the sun two or three hours, listening to Thompson as he descants upon the advantages of being an American citizen, and the corresponding disadvantages of those unfortunate beings who had the bad luck to be born under the galling yoke of effete monarchies.

HOT CORN.

It is understood that a portion of the corn in two of the grain elevators of this city has been declared by the warehousemen to be "hot," and, as a consequence, corn, yesterday, sold in this city as low as 30 cents per bushel, a decline of 8 cents during the week ending yesterday. The amount of corn in store yesterday noon was about 4,076,000 bushels, and the amount declared to be "hot" was only 55,000 bushels. The proportion thus affected is small; but the fact that any is affected has a tendency to lower the market. It is, however, to be remembered that nearly if not all the corn declared to be hot was received by canal. And it will be also remembered that, in the closing weeks of April and first weeks of May, the Inspectors were roundly and fiercely abused for rating a large percentage of canal corn as "rejected." The great noise then made had the effect of relaxing the inspection, and the effect is, that corn which ought to have been inspected as "rejected," was passed into the elevators at a higher grade, and is now "hot corn." This result is a natural one, for which warehousemen are not responsible. It is another evidence that inspection of grain should be rigid, and that any departure from the truth in making it is a weakness which is sure to prove costly in the end. Though the amount of corn known to be hot is comparatively small, it has a serious effect upon the market. The presence of hot corn in an elevator exposes the corn in other bins; the condition is contagious, and thus the introduction of a small quantity of the inferior article may do an immense damage to corn of undoubted quality. The danger of such occurrences ought certainly to stimulate the trade to make some regulations to protect the public. It is known that such an event as the heating of corn can be prevented. This process involves an expense which the warehousemen refuse to incur. They receive the grain on store, but do not assume responsibility beyond ordinary care and diligence. Here, however, we have 55,000 bushels of damaged corn affecting the value of over four millions of bushels that is not yet damaged. The amount of present loss is very great, and, should the injury spread, the loss will be still greater. It occurs to us that there ought to be an authority somewhere, upon the appearance of hot corn in an elevator, to take possession of it by summary action, not only for the purpose of remedying its condition as far as is practicable, but to prevent its infecting other corn in the same elevator. This prevention of hot corn, as we have said, involves an expense and a loss of weight, which the warehousemen refuse to bear. Certainly, in a community where the corn traffic is so extensive, there ought to be some means taken for so distributing this cost of prevention that it should fall equitably on all concerned. The loss consequent upon the declaration of "hot corn" in a number of elevators is tenfold, probably, the annual cost of preventive regulations which would render hot corn an impossibility.

PRO RATA.

There is just now considerable agitation among the farmers of Iowa and other Western States, including even Kansas, in favor of adopting the Illinois *pro rata* law, which demands an increase of tariff according to distance. If the farmers' movement were in favor of high, instead of low, freights, it would be difficult to suggest a more direct process for arriving at that end. To fully satisfy the spirit of the demand, that there shall be absolutely no discrimination in the transportation of grain from the Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard, we must presume that not only Illinois, but Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, will adopt the *pro rata* system. When this condition of things shall be established, how will the Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota farmer get his grain to market at all?

The *pro rata* problem is by no means new to the railroad managers. Probably the largest experience and best talent in the country have been engaged in making up tariffs best adapted to the interests of all their patrons. They have figured out rates even to the hundredth part of a cent, and have applied every known principle of mathematics to strike the mean that would apply best to the business along the line of their roads. If, now, the States are to step in and compel them by law to charge an additional rate for every station, they can hardly be expected to overcome the geographical boundaries of the country and conform to such a law at one and the same time. The practice of railroads heretofore has been to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the average cost of freight per ton per mile, estimating their through and local business together. In pursuance of this policy, there has been a material reduction of rates during the past five years on all the principal railroads in the country. The last report of the Directors of the Michigan Southern shows that the average rate per ton per mile for local and through business for 1868 was 2.43 cents; for 1869, 2.34; for 1870, 1.50; for 1871, 1.39; for 1872, 1.37. The *local* rates on the Michigan Central Railroad for the past two or three years have been from 3.30 to 2.76 cents per ton per mile, while the through rates have been in the neighborhood of 1.19 cents per ton per mile. If the *pro rata* rule should be applied from the Northwestern grain districts to New York, the most favorable plan that could possibly be adopted would be an increase in the basis of the average local rates. The best average *local* rates would be 3.25 per ton per mile. At this rate the freight on wheat from Winona to New York would be $1.20 per bushel instead of 70 cents, the average under the present tariff, or 50 cents per bushel higher than it is now. This would be on a basis of average local freights, however, on a single road and under one control. But as each State law would control the road-bed lying within its boundaries, it would be impossible to comply with the law by making up a *pro rata* tariff on an average local rate. No railroad could be asked to carry freight at a loss over any portion of its road, and as every road would be obliged to contemplate the loss of through business, it would be necessary to start the tariff at the actual cost of carrying freight from one terminus to the *nearest* station, and then build up on this basis. This process would have to be renewed in every State, in order to comply with the various laws. In effect, then, a *pro rata* law in every State similar to the Illinois law would make the freight from Winona to New York a sum equal to the addition of all the intermediate local freights on the several roads and in the several States traversed. Just what this sum would be we have no means of ascertaining, but it would certainly amount to several dollars per bushel. If the grain could be sold in New York at this rate, the railroads would certainly have no objection to the adoption of a *pro rata* law in all the States, as they would derive all the benefit from it. But, as the effect would inevitably be to shut off from market all those districts so far from the Eastern markets as to make the aggregate of local rates in excess of the ruling price of grain, the farmers would cease to ship anything, the transportation business would come to a stand-still, and farmers and railroads would go to pot together.

The farmers of Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, who are now demanding a *pro rata* law like that of Illinois, do not know what they are talking about. They are misled because they find in their immediate neighborhood that a shipper some twenty miles further from market than they are has grain transported for the same price, and because they think that their small advantage and his small disadvantage of location should enable them to do the business first and leave him to take his chances afterwards. They do not stop to think that a law which would apparently secure some of them such an advantage would, on the contrary, discriminate against all alike, since it would shut out all of them from market. If a law similar to the Illinois law existed and were enforced in Indiana and Ohio (it was once passed by one branch of the New York Legislature), it is exceedingly doubtful whether the surplus grain of Illinois could be shipped to Eastern markets by railway, or to Europe *via* the Eastern States. Certainly, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, would be fenced out completely. These States would no longer be troubled with the transportation question, it is true; but it would be because they could not transport their products at all. That they should deliberately ask for the adoption of a law that would inevitably lead to the result we have described, is very much as if a man should climb a tree with a rope of unknown length, tie one end around his neck, the other to a high limb, and then jump off in order to test the length of the rope. If the rope should prove to be short, the individual of an experimental turn of mind would probably hang himself. The farmers of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, will do well to wait until Illinois has thoroughly tested the *pro rata* law before they make any attempt at the extension of its imaginary benefits, and the people of Illinois will do well not to urge the adoption of the law upon Ohio and Indiana. It must first be demonstrated that the territory of Illinois is not too large for the application of the policy without extending it further. The same policy was tried in England, which is not larger than Illinois, and failed there because it had the effect of shutting out certain districts from market altogether. If England was too large to admit of the *pro rata* principle as defined in the Illinois statute, it would be worse than folly to attempt to apply it to the territory of several States equal to six or eight times the area of England.

HOW WE PROTECT LABOR.

For what purpose are we taxed $68,000,000 every year, in the cost of our woolen and worsted goods alone? The pretended object is to "protect American labor." We are told to rejoice in the patriotic sacrifice because the money goes into the pockets of American workmen, and if any churl wants his money to go where it will bring him the most clothing, he is called a disloyal creature who must have British gold to spend.

If this tariff claims to be a well-managed eleemosynary institution we may at least be permitted to inquiry why it would not be better to give the $68,000,000 directly to the 92,973 hands employed in the woolen and worsted mills. It would be some $730 for each man, woman, and child, now thus employed, and that is more than their whole average yearly earnings; and then, while they could afford to do nothing, we could afford to buy clothes at the prices of 1860, and save money by the operation. As a benevolent enterprise this tariff does not seem to be quite well conducted. But if it is merely a scheme to get money into the pockets of a few monopolists, and if it really gives to our workmen less demand for their labor, and less pay, measured by the quantity of necessaries and comforts which wages will purchase, then it is an outrageous swindle.

We "protect" the manufacture of cloth. This affects three classes of American laborers; first, those who make the cloth; second, those who work it up into clothing; and, third, those who wear the clothes. The first class includes 135,369 persons in cotton mills, 92,973 in woolen and worsted, and 6,649 in silk, 241,740 in all—for the 706 employed in "linen works" are not making cloth. The second class includes 161,820 tailors and seamstresses, 92,084 dressmakers and milliners, 4,080 shirt and collar-makers, and 962 hoop-skirt and corset-makers, 258,946 in all. The third class includes both of these, and all others who wear clothes of the forty millions of people.

Facts have been presented from the census reports which show that we pay at least 61 per cent more for the same quantity of cloth of domestic make than we did in 1860. Duties on foreign cloth, which, being levied in gold with importers' charges necessarily thereby enlarged, raise the cost of imported goods much more than 60 per cent, still do not prevent the importation of about 237,000,000 yards of cloth, and it is easy to see that, if there were only revenue duties of, say, 20 per cent, we could obtain all our cloth at prices as low in gold as those of 1860, if not even lower. The whole body of laborers who consume clothing cannot be very much benefited by this increase in the cost of all the cloth they wear. The peculiar blessings of "Protection to American labor," therefore, must be sought for in some benefit greater than their share of the general loss by increased cost of cloth conferred upon the two classes which make cloth and make clothing. But the proof must be pretty clear if it is to convince anybody that it is well to make forty millions of people wear one-fourth less cloth, and pay 60 per cent more for it, in order to help half a million of persons who make cloth and clothes.

But how can those who make clothing be helped by a system which diminishes the quantity of cloth consumed? Census reports and official records of imports prove that the entire quantity of cloth consumed in 1870 was 1,547,638,000 yards, but in 1860 it was 1,694,368,000 yards; in 1870 only 40 yards *per capita*, and in 1860 about 54 yards. Suppose the entire demand for farm products, or iron, or horses, or lawyers' services, should thus decrease in proportion to population fully one-quarter, how could farmers, iron-makers, carpenters, and masons, or lawyers, escape injury? We use a yard more of woolen cloth to each inhabitant, but does this supply work to compensate for the use of less silk by half a yard, and less cotton by fourteen and a half yards to each inhabitant? Not only has the work of making clothing necessarily decreased in proportion to population so that, if the proportion of tailors, seamstresses, and dressmakers has remained the same, one-quarter must be constantly unemployed, but we actually use less cloth by nearly 150,000,000 yards than we did thirteen years ago. If the number of tailors, seamstresses, and other makers of clothing has not increased at all since 1860, still 8½ per cent of those then employed must now be out of work, simply because we have reduced our consumption of cloth.

Some proof of the effects of this state of things upon clothes-making may be found in the census statistics of the manufactures of men's and women's clothing. The number of hands employed in men's clothing establishments in 1860 was 114,000, and in 1870 it had decreased to 106,000. Notwithstanding an increase of 22½ per cent in population, the number of hands employed in all clothing establishments, for men's, women's, and children's clothing, had decreased from 120,539 in 1860 to 119,824 in 1870. Yet these establishments have very great advantages over the scattered tailors, seamstresses, and dressmakers who form the remainder of the 258,946 persons employed in making clothes. They use machinery, can buy and sell at wholesale, and, in the terrible competition which a reduced consumption of clothing must cause, would naturally be able to crowd the scattered workmen and poor sewing-girls to death. If in these strong establishments the number of hands has diminished, what must have been the loss of labor and the suffering among those other workers who have at all times a life hard enough at best? Even in these strong establishments, the cost of materials has so increased that corresponding prices for the finished clothing could not be obtained. In men's clothing establishments, the material cost 54 3-5 per cent of the value of products in 1860, and 58 3-10 per cent in 1870; in women's clothing establishments the material cost 46 per cent of the value of products in 1860, and 53 per cent in 1870. As the inevitable result of such a competition, the wages paid relatively decreased; in men's clothing the sum paid as wages was 24¼ per cent of the value of the product in 1860, and only 20½ per cent in 1870, while in women's clothing the average per hand in 1860 was $207.88 in gold, and in 1870 only $215.96 in currency. Thus in each branch the wages paid to laborers increased less than the cost of the material used by them, and less than the price of the product created by their labor, and far less than the average increase in general prices and in the cost of living. But if these have been the effects upon labor in the strong establishments where machinery is used, what must have been the effect upon the employment and average earnings of the 140,000 tailors and seamstresses not employed in such establishments? To them, the decrease in the consumption of clothing is fatal. It has forced four persons to battle with each other for the work that suffices for only three. If this is protecting American labor, then the less we have of it the better for the poor seamstresses, who work for less wages in gold than they received in 1860, and yet number more than all the persons employed in woolen and worsted manufacture; and the less of it the better for the clothing establishments, which employ fewer hands than they did thirteen years ago, and yet employ more than all the woolen and worsted mills together.

Out of forty millions of consumers injured by the increased cost of cloth, it already appears that only those who make cloth—less than a quarter of a million—can have been helped.

To bless a country by taxing one hundred and sixty persons for the benefit of one is the theory of Protection; let us look at the practice.

The average of wages per hand in the cotton manufacture, as shown by the census of 1870, was $288, but in 1860 it was 195.63, so that the increase has been 47 per cent. But the price of cotton cloth has increased over 60 per cent, and in 1860 the cost of the material was 49 per cent of the value of the product, and in 1870 63 4-5 per cent, so that wages have increased far less than the cost of the material or the price of the goods made. The average of wages per hand in the woolen manufacture in 1860 was $236.87, and in 1870 it was $342.21, the increase being 44 per cent. But the price of woolen goods has increased 64 per cent, and the cost of all materials in 1860 was 58 7-10 per cent of the value of all products, and in 1870 it was 61 7-10 per cent. While the number of yards made (of woolens only) increased 53 per cent, and the wages of hands 44 per cent, the value of products increased 163 per cent. The average of wages paid in the silk manufacture in 1860 was $195.07, and in 1870 it was $292.11; increase, 39 7-10 per cent. But the price of goods increased 60 per cent, and the cost of materials in 1860 was 59, and in 1870 it was 64 per cent of the product. Thus, in every branch, the wages increased less than the cost of articles used by the labor on the one hand, or the price of articles made by the labor on the other. The average increase of wages was 43 per cent, and it is not necessary to tell anybody that $140 in currency would not go as far in paying expenses of a family in 1870 as $100 in gold in 1860. But it is a little hard that the very people who make cloth should be able to buy less of it with their wages than they could before they were protected! The workman who earned $100 in 1860 in woolen mills, and now earns $140 by the same labor, could then buy with his wages 100 yards of the very cloth he produces where the wages for the same labor will now buy him only eighty-five yards of the same cloth. The highly benevolent manufacturer has not only "protected" us out of sixty-eight millions in the cost of woolen and worsted goods, but has also "protected" his own workmen out of about one-sixth of the wages he used to pay, measured in the very cloth which those workmen make. Verily, this is "protecting" American labor with a vengeance! To rob forty millions of people, and deprive a quarter of a million of tailors and seamstresses of one-fourth of their employment, under pretence of protecting 242,346 persons engaged in cloth-making, and then to pay them so little that they cannot live as well as they did before, nor even buy as much cloth of their own make—if this is not a swindle, and a very mean one, what is it?

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Dubuque *Times*, edited by Jacob Rich, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Iowa, says:

> The farmers are no more oppressed by railroads than other people. . . . . The condition of affairs which now brings them to the new policy of restraint has brought nearly every one else to accept that policy. What need, then, of new parties?

Does this foreshadow the platform of the Republican State Convention at DesMoines, June 25?

—The DesMoines *Register* (organ) brags that so far every delegate to the Republican Convention is "instructed to vote loud and unanimously for the renomination of Mr. Carpenter." Of course; all the official sins that Carpenter is accused of were done "for the sake of the party."

—Since the farmers in all the West are to proclaim and celebrate their Independence on the Fourth of July, the Alton *Telegraph* (organ) says:

> We object to converting this day of rejoicing and devoted to the cultivation of kind and fraternal feeling among all classes of citizens, into one complaining of and arraying one portion of our citizens against another.

—Kentucky elects a Legislature in August, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* urges that the people instruct for a Constitutional Convention.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature, if the proposed new Constitution be adopted, will have a membership increased to fifty in the Senate and 152 in the House, all to be elected in single districts.

—Ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Dubuque, who is distantly related to a member of the President's household, and has recently joined the Grant party, indignantly denies the rumor that he was about to start another Republican paper in that city.

—The Michigan Senators have removed the ban of secrecy. Zack Chandler's back pay was $3,906.80, and Thomas W. Ferry's was $3,920, and it was all put where it would do the Treasury most good, March 28, with this request:

> Not willing to gain what we voted against, we request that the same be applied toward the cancellation of the 6 per cent interest-bearing obligations of the nation. Lest such return be distorted into possible reflection upon the propriety of dissimilar disposition by others, you will oblige us much by giving no publicity to the matter.

—We cannot help feeling that the action of the Michigan Senators, neither of whom had any real need of the money is very creditable to them. They made a serious mistake, however, in their over-modest desire to conceal their good deeds. Had it been generally known at an early day that the great war Senator and his associate had refused to become receivers of stolen property, it can hardly be doubted that their example would have had a beneficial effect upon some of the lesser lights in the Congressional firmament. That they should shrink from the open censure of the President, which the announcement of their intention would have carried with it, was perhaps natural; but the good which the announcement would have effected ought to have steeled them against Presidential displeasure.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Hon. Henry Waldron, Member of Congress from this District, did not draw the back pay voted him by the salary grabbers, but had covered it into the Treasury, where it belongs. This action is consistent with Mr. Waldron's record. He voted against the back pay, and very properly refused to stultify himself by accepting money to which he did not consider himself entitled.—*Hillsdale (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Senator Edmunds says no salary steal for him. In conversation with a representative from Vermont, he declared against touching it, and has acted in accordance with that declaration. And, in a private letter to his friend, A. J. Crane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, he spoke in the most decided terms of condemnation of the whole thing. His course in this matter presents a most honorable contrast to that of the Hon. Luke P. Poland, who said he had his back-pay in his breeches pocket.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Argus and Patriot.*

—The Board of Supervisors of Wapello County, Iowa, have directed Auditor Caldwell to return to the Hon. M. M. Walden the $339.50 which he recently sent to that county out of his back-pay.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

—Congressman Packard, of Indiana, has doubtless discovered by this time that the people of Laporte County are not in a joking mood about the salary swindle.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Farmers of Franklin County, on and after July 1, you will please have 5 cents ready to pay the postage on your county paper, in order to assist in making good the $2,500, more or less, which the *Hon.* D. P. Lowe, your M. C., fobbed from the Treasury of the United States.—*Ottawa (Kan.) Republican.*

—A man must fall trees enough to make twenty-five cords of hard wood, work it up into cord-wood length, then load it upon his wagon, make his team draw it from ten to twenty miles, then unload it—with all this work having earned money enough to pay a Congressman for one day's work.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—A distinguished member of the bar of this city suggests to us that members who have taken back pay and kept it, could be made to refund the same in an action at law.—*Milwaukee News.*

—Had the moribund Congress that voted itself rich upon back pay foreseen the results upon the public mind of the country they would have hesitated over so naked a robbery, and the President who shared, and who sanctioned it for that reason, might have been persuaded not to sign that infamous law.—*Omaha (Neb.) Herald.*

—"My vote did not make it a law. His signature did."—*Garfield on Grant's connection with the salary steal bill.*

—Not only the Canton Farmers' Club, but the people generally, of all classes, should say to Congressmen, you must repeal the law giving yourselves increased pay, or be doomed to the same ignominious fate which has befallen every man who voted for or received the back pay.—*Canton (Ill.) Ledger.*

—It is pretty certain that the repeal of the increase of salary bill will be made a question in the next Congress, and the members elect may as well make up their minds to it. There is a surprising amount of vitality in the matter, and it seems destined to give a good deal more trouble than its authors ever apprehended.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The two appointments by President Grant, of Shellabarger and Bingham, both used-up Credit-Mobiliers, to responsible positions, when they were totally laid on the shelf by their constituents, rather takes his friends by surprise. In the whole investigation, not a whisper was heard against the President in any way. Why should he so soon indorse the rascally matter by making such appointments?—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—This appointment of Bingham, and other incidents of the same sort, show very conclusively that the President regards public thievery as no disqualification for his confidence, or for promotion to high places. Let the people remember these things against the day of reckoning.—*Nebraska City News.*

—From nine to eleven sets of the Medical and Surgical History of the War were printed for each of our high-toned Senators and Congressmen. The theory was, of course, that they would place this valuable work where it would do most good; that is, in the libraries of practising physicians or medical societies in their several States and districts. The fact was, that a large number of these sets turned up on the shelves of the second-hand book-sellers of Washington, who have been hawking them at $9 and $10 a set. "There is no doubt," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "that several members sold their sets outright, or allowed persons connected with or dependent upon them to make the sales and pocket the price." They *do* seem to have been a good deal on the make—those statesmen of the Forty-second Congress. The little busy bee seems a mere shiftless idler compared with them.—*Springfield Republican.*

—It is distinctively characteristic of Republicans to be angry with their party leaders whenever they violate their trust and prove recreant to the principles of the party; and it is the habit of Republicans to forthwith cast overboard all those who are no longer worthy of confidence.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—Hobby riding is played out. Good, practical, common sense, producing favorable results, are ingredients desirable in the present issue, and at this time. The result of Credit Mobilier, of salary steals, of Munch-Seeger defalcations, prove to us that the "gilded sepulchre" are not in our interest. There has been too much using of the people for a personal benefit, and our opinion is that the farmer thinks so seriously about this 1873.—*Winnebago City (Minn.) Press.*

—A few leading politicians get their heads together and nominate a man for Governor, and two or three political papers adopt him, and brag or blow him into office, while the large majority of the people, who go to the polls and vote for the man, don't know who he is. Now, I am a Republican, dyed in the wool; but for one, I am opposed to this way of doing business.—*A Minnesota Farmer.*

—Will the farmers and laboring men organize for their own protection and vindication, or will they quietly let their hands remain in the shackles that have been binding them so long? We again repeat, that immediate action will be their salvation, and procrastination their destruction.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—Politicians may sneer, but the movement in Iowa means a cleaning out of corruption and thieving all over the State.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—It would be extremely hazardous for us to say that the movement in Iowa promises success, and silly to say that it will amount to nothing. We really consider it a formidable movement, and one that will call for careful management and a sound discretion to overcome. Its forces will not be lessened in numbers by either ridicule or abuse, nor any man deterred from adherence to its policy by the cry of traitor or deserter.—*Jasper County (Iowa) Free Press.*

—Prejudice is now melting away, and the depleted pocket-book of the farmer is causing him to look into the causes of his lack of money. First he sees the infamous robbery of the railroads; next he gets a view of the banking and tariff system,—the last of which robs him to enrich men who buy up Congressmen to pass laws to oppress the people of the West.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—The whole American people, excepting some few rich manufacturers, and coal and iron dealers, are robbed and plundered every day to fill the pockets and coffers of monopolists. Everything we eat, drink, and wear is covered over with tariffs in some shape.—*Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

The masses even now demand that the protective swindle shall be rooted up from the bottom. When they investigate further they will be a unit on that subject. If this infamy is perpetuated by purchased seats in the United States Senate, Western agriculturists will be compelled to seek the open markets of Canada, even if forced to do it with the bayonet.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The moneyed and sectional elements which are relied on to prevent action in relief of the people, and cheap transportation for all, we do not count worthy of notice. The sections interested are strong enough to take what they want, and bribery is far less powerful in such an issue than it is generally credited with being.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

—Politicians tell us that all great moral questions must be fought out through one or the other of the political parties. True, to a certain extent; but are we to agree that if political parties will not consent, they must not be fought out at all, but a great moral wrong suffered to go on unrebuked and unchecked?—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—There is more real life and spirit in the movement of the Western "Granges" than in all the other politics of the Union added together. It is now certain that the farmers' movement there has passed beyond the control of the party yet called Republican.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

—The people of the West are evidently very tired of the pretense, humbug, and rascality of the Republican party, and this people's movement is an outcropping of that sentiment in a practical working form.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—The defeat of Charles Wheaton in the judicial contest should be attributed to a few politicians rather than to that gentleman himself. The Republican party "ring" was defeated, not Mr. Wheaton. The pins all set up for next fall were knocked down, and Mr. Wheaton fell with them. Mr. Wheaton is an able lawyer, has made an honorable reputation as a constitutional legislator, and is worthy the confidence of the people. Had he been the farmers' candidate his election would have been certain.—*Elgin (Ill.) Advocate.*

MURDER AT EVANSTON.

A Boy Shot Down in Cold Blood by a Drunken Ruffian.

Arrest of Two Men on Suspicion---Their Preliminary Examination.

The quiet suburb of Evanston, which is generally admired for its eminent respectability and advanced ideas on the subject of temperance, has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by a bloody affray, which has resulted in death. The circumstances are as follows: On Sunday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10, an adopted son of Mr. Jacob Phillips, Charley Brantz by name, was walking south from Evanston on the Ridge road, accompanied by three small boys, sons of Peter Smith. When near Calvary, and opposite the residence of Maj. Mulford, they were met by three drunken men, supposed to be Germans, returning from Rose Hill, where they had been carousing. One of the men addressed his companions, saying: "Now is our time to make money," and accompanied the remark by drawing a revolver. Charley Brantz, terrified by the man's words and actions, endeavored to run away. The dastardly ruffian pursued him, and, after several ineffectual attempts to discharge the contents of his weapon, finally shot him in the back of the head, the ball lodging in the brain. The noise of the shooting soon drew together a large crowd, who summoned medical assistance and tried to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded boy. Drs. Isaac Poole and J. S. Jewell speedily arrived, and held an examination at the house of Mr. Phillips, to which Charley had been conveyed. They pronounced the wound fatal. The boy passed the night in a comatose state, and died early yesterday morning.

The shooting was entirely unprovoked, being the wanton deed of men frenzied by drink. Not a Sunday passes without anticipations of bloodshed and violence by those who live on the outskirts of the village from inebriated men. Grasse Point and Rosehill are just outside of the area covered by the charter of the University, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks within a radius of four miles, and both places are frequented by a low class of people from Evanston and the city, who spend the day in drinking, and get home in the evening the best way they can, often quarreling with each other, and insulting passers-by. Since the Sunday law has been enforced in Chicago, the annoyance and danger have been greatly increased, owing to the large numbers who weekly go out from the city.

The examination of two men who were arrested on suspicion of being the assailants of Charlie Brantz, was conducted yesterday afternoon before Justices Currey and Huntoon. Max Hohn was sworn as interpreter. The names of the prisoners are Joseph Loab and Frederick Wick. Both are Germans. The former, on being sworn, testified that he never had a pistol. He was at John Zander's saloon on Sunday afternoon, and went home between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, in company with the baker, by way of Rogers' Park.

A number of witnesses were examined, but no positive testimony tending to fasten guilt on the prisoners was elicited. The examination will be resumed this morning. Bonds amounting to $1,250 were exacted from each of the suspected men for his appearance. Wick succeeded in procuring bail, but his companion was locked up, in default.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Godfrey, Michigan City, is at the Matteson.

H. T. Elmore, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. James Gilliss, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, is at the Gardner.

The Rev. M. T. Scheffmacher, Iowa, is at the Matteson.

William E. Henry, Mayor of Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Hamilton Busby, editor of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, is at the Grand Pacific.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is at the Sherman.

F. W. Lyman, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. A. DeGraff and C. A. DeGraff, railroad contractors, of St. Paul, are at the Sherman.

John C. Gault, General Superintendent Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Sherman.

J. P. McIlrath, Chief of Police of St. Paul, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Russell Sage, Jr., Superintendent Chicago Division Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House are: H. D. Ellinwood, Fort Wayne; M. A. Packard, Plymouth, Ind.; A. F. Larmour, Boston; James E. Monroe, New York; William H. Hildreth, Dakota Territory; George Cooper, Pittsburgh.

John Bessunger has been notified by Mr. H. W. Collender, who is managing the tournament for the championship of the world at the French game, soon to occur at New York, that he cannot take part in it, because his name and entry fee were not forwarded in proper season.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: S. B. Reed, Jackson, Tenn.; J. C. Lane, Paris; Gordon W. Lloyd, Detroit; C. L. Osgood, Utica; F. Wallach, New York; George Farnsworth and wife, Massachusetts; E. L. Seelye and wife, Pensaukee.

At the West Side Briggs House: Alfred Green, Oregon; W. H. Johnson, St. L. & S. E. R. R.; T. J. Ross, Nevada; A. M. Putnam, Centralia; James and H. C. Brewer, New York; Alfred Ames, theatre manager, St. Louis; O. P. Mann, Jr., S. M. R. R.; E. J. Roberts, St. Louis; and E. F. M. Shepherd, Greenfield, Mass.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: P. T. Julian and wife, Paris; W. C. Bailey, New York; B. O. Cutter, Cincinnati; J. B. Peirce, Boston; David Thomas, Montana; J. B. Rider, Rider's Mills, U. T.; T. E. Brown, Des Moines; D. M. Testro, England; J. M. Pinkerton, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific, yesterday, were the following: Franklin Edson, New York; George Heaton, Boston; Thomas H. Canfield, Vermont; A. S. Spaulding, New York; John Dougherty, Philadelphia; C. S. Barrett, Cleveland; Geo. B. Clason and wife, Milwaukee; J. S. Spann and wife, Omaha; C. C. Seaman, San Diego; E. Andrews, Greenwich, N. Y.; E. S. Goodrich, St. Paul; Geo. H. Lacey, LaSalle.

Stanley G. Fowler's new paper is the Denver *Mirror*.

Judge Cole, of the Iowa Supreme Court, will celebrate his silver wedding on the 25th inst.

S. S. Jewett has been elected Vice-President of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, vice Henry A. Richmond, resigned.

Dr. Bassett, late Assistant Superintendent, succeeds Dr. Ranny at the head of the Iowa Insane Asylum, and Mrs. A. R. Wickersham succeeds Mrs. Ranny as Matron.

Credit Mobilier Colfax has been decorated with the degree of LL. D., by Otterbein University, an institution in Ohio, where he had delivered a lecture on "the duties of life."

Col. Chas. A. Hamilton, an old resident of Milwaukee, and a gallant soldier during the war, has determined to leave Wisconsin and take up his residence in New York City.

Mrs. Col. Colby, of Natchez, formerly Miss Alice Kingsbury, has made a bust of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which was presented to the R. E. Lee Lodge, of Vicksburg, last week.

Chales O. Russell, Superintendent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, was married, last week, to Miss Eugenia Bradley, of Branford, Conn., at the residence of the bride's uncle, at Meriden.

Will T. Underwood, son of Thomas Underwood, of Lafayette, Ind., is now the American editor of the *Revue International Illustree*, a daily and tri-weekly paper, published at Vienna.

Zenos Thayer, of Winona County, a member of the Minnesota Legislature of 1860, committed suicide last week. He was a man of wealth and of the most pleasant social relations, and there is no known cause for his last act.

The Dutch correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes that the Sultan of Atchin studied in Holland, and that his army is commanded by a Dutchman, formerly an officer in the Dutch service. The Irish papers will shortly discover that His Majesty's right-hand man is a graduate of Dublin University.

Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Thomas K. Cree, of Washington, Secretary of the Board, expect to spend the summer in visiting and treating with the Indians in Wyoming, Dakota, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Mr. Ikawaga, of Japan, who spent last summer in Hanover, N. H., and who was then an invalid, died on the 22d of February, in Yeddo. Just before his death he requested his mother to "put into his grave the Bible and the book of Confucius, for I believe," said he, "the truth is the same in both."

Mrs. Fawcett, wife of the distinguished professor and writer on political economy, was recently requested to leave a free public reading-room in England, on the ground that it was not meant for women. Whereupon the plucky lady carried the case to the Public Library Commissioners, and was informed that women have a right to use free reading-rooms and public libraries.

Frank Walworth's character seems to be of precisely the style that his father and other novelists of the "Ouida" school, as it may be called, have loved to paint; and, if reading his father's books has been the influence which formed his mind and fitted it for such a deed, the retribution would not be so unjust after all. This suggestion for a defense is offered gratuitously.—*Boston Herald.*

I have reason to believe that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the daughter of the Czar will not come off. At least the course of Prince Alfred's love does not run smooth. Since his return he wears anything but the air of a happy lover; and to a friend who ventured to ask him how the affair was going on he displayed an anger that boded no good. The trouble is, I am told, that the young lady does not wish to accept him, and that her parents, for reasons quite satisfactory to them, are not displeased at her reluctance. Nevertheless the match may come off, although I doubt it.—*New York World's London Letter.*

Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, during the present planting season, has set out on his farm in Nemaha County, Neb., 1,000 apple-trees, and also the following forest trees: 2,500 black walnut, 250 white walnut, 500 birch, 500 elm, 500 maple, 500 ash, 5,000 cottonwood—total, 9,750 forest trees. He is now planting 2½ miles of hedge, has 50 acres of wheat, 20 of oats, and 15 of corn, and proposes breaking 50 acres of sod this season. And a very commendable feature of this very commendable improvement consists in the fact that all this work was performed by himself with the aid of another man.

Julia M. Holmes writes the New York *Sun* as follows: "The intimate friend and confidante of Mrs. Helen Hardin Walworth, I know the terrible facts which led to this fearful tragedy—facts which I shrink from revealing, out of regard for her delicate reserve—facts so appalling and unendurable they must make a perfect reversion in public sentiment when they come to be divulged (as they must in the course of the trial)." Another friend of Mrs. Walworth ventures to admit that the son has been guilty of "faulty logic."

A London correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes that it is currently reported in that city that James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York *Herald*, is making preparations to start a daily newspaper in that city. It is to be, so far as possible, a reproduction of the New York journal, and will be edited by Mr. Fitz James Stephens, who will receive a salary of £5,000 per year. Mr. Stephens is a journalistic writer of acknowledged ability, and is reputed the author of the editorial articles which have made the reputation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He will be assisted by a picked staff of British and American journalists. The paper will be started about Jan. 1 if rumor is not altogether at fault.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Katie Putnam began her third week at McVicker's last evening, the play being a dramatization by Mr. Fred. Bock of Farjeon's novel, "Blade o' Grass," or "London by Day and Night." Miss Putnam is the *Blade o' Grass*, when the blade is "a horfin what never had any parents," a decidedly sad condition of things for the young lady. That is in the first act. In the second she is metamorphosed into *Miss Lucy*, and attends a boarding-school, where she learns nothing, and runs away to become *Klans Kloltz*, "a Dutch boy very hard of hearing," with a song and dance, and finally her troubles end in the last act, where she figures as "an heiress with £10,000 a year," quite a nice income these hard times when money is worth 10 per cent. There was no trouble in making the plot on the part of the dramatist, Mr. Farjeon having performed that difficult part. The novel is adapted apparently to suit Miss Putnam, though Miss Putnam may not always be adapted to the novel. Still it is the best she has done yet. The dramatizing is far from wretched, and here and there the dialogue is quite lively, if not positively humorous. As the fashionable school Miss, *Blade o' Grass* shows very decidedly that her antecedents were not refined, and in that way the part is rendered with due respect to nature. It is, however, as the "Dutch boy" that she is most herself; the patois is excellent, the song such as is usually the accompaniment on such occasions; something about throwing "the dices" was sung with the full compass of Miss Putnam's voice. This is not high-toned acting, but there is nothing vulgar in it; fair summer acting; a good minstrel performance, apparently interjected to exhibit Miss Putnam's genius in the song and dance line,—her best line by all means. *Tom Beadle* (Browne), the father of the orphan, according to the pedigree given in the bills, was possibly the most entertaining and forcible of the cast, and some portions of his part were sufficiently amusing to make those easily tickled laugh, while again there were occasions when persons easily grieved might grieve and put on mourning. A few of the pathetic portions were rather good. Miss Putnam has a doleful note, which she uses to considerable advantage, and Mr. Browne has a way of evincing his emotion, sometimes sorrowful enough, sometimes quite ludicrous. *Joe Brightly* (Power) was in the service of a railroad—not as brakeman—but as Superintendent. He was natty all over—the old style peculiar to Mr. Power. There were three lawyers on the stage who distributed the villainy among them, and made it sufficiently villainous. *Rachel Moore* (Maude Hilton) "a lady to be envied by all," dressed neatly and did her little part without much exertion. The scenery is all that could be asked for by the play, and, in the third act, where the wickedness culminates, a water tank is introduced to drown the victim. This was the best of the scenes, and as there has not been a play with a water-tank in it for some time, the tank has the recommendation of novelty. The tank was encored, and was shown the second time. It was very well worked. To conclude, it may be said that persons, if not too fastidious, can enjoy the play and pass an evening before Miss Putnam and her company without ennui, and with some enjoyment for their trouble. The audience last evening was good for a summer night, but it might be better, and as Miss Putnam is an industrious and ambitious lady, with "longings after the infinite," and an evident determination to make the most of her ability and opportunity, nearly everybody should go. The same bill will be played during the week, and, when it is lubricated by practice and the characters know their parts well, it will improve.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The announcement of John Dillon's benefit last evening at Hooley's Theatre had the effect that everybody expected, in bringing a large number of his friends to the house. The result was that every accessible square inch of space in the auditorium was utilized. Camp-stools were in such demand that nothing but a strict determination to observe the ordinance upon the subject prevented the aisles from being blocked. As it was, however, the aisles were clear, and these were the only portions of the floor to be seen. Parquette, balcony, gallery, and boxes were filled. It is due to Mr. Dillon to say that he never played better than he did last evening. Every body in the house, on the stage and off it, appeared to be in an uncontrollable state of merriment, and it is questionable if there ever was such protracted laughter in any theatre in this city before. The first piece played was the comedy "All that Glitters is not Gold," which was given with spirit throughout, Mr. Dillon playing *Toby Twinkle*. It is needless to particularize the acting, for the fun was sustained throughout so copiously that it engulfed everything else. The perpetual laughter of the audience delayed the piece nearly half an hour beyond the expected time. The farces "Jones' Baby" and "The Boy from Limerick" concluded the evening's amusements. This evening the charming society drama, "Game of Love," will be given, without doubt, to a large audience.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Wagner's Minstrels opened at this capacious theatre last evening, and to such an extraordinarily large house that the success of their stay here is already assured. It cannot conscientiously be stated that the audience was composed exclusively of the upper 10,000, but there were many ladies present, and in some parts of the house gentlemen who are accustomed to patronize only first-class entertainments. Those who were present in the anticipation of enjoying an evening of good minstrel fun were agreeably surprised, for the promise of an excellent programme was fulfilled. E. M. Hall the "banjo king" as he styles himself appeared for the first time in this city as end man, and though not as finished a negro minstrel as Wagner or many others who have played to Chicago audiences, was sufficiently good in that position to be called a success. The first part contained some amusing dialogue. Some of the jokes were new; others enjoyed a respectable antiquity, but were none the less appreciated. Cal Wagner's song "The Grand Duke's Ball" is exceedingly funny and completely upset the gravity of the audience—if indeed they had any to upset by the time he sang. Heywood's soprano solo was a surprise too, for his falsetto resembles more closely than any that has been heard here, a rich, mellow, female voice. It does not compare with Eugene's either in compass or cultivation, but is fuller, and purer, and has not even a suggestion of falsetto about it. The impression made by his first solo was deepened in his subsequent pieces. Canfield and Booker, in their songs and dances, made a hit. They combined very respectable vocalism with an acrobatic performance of astonishing merit. Hall, in his banjo performances, was as good as ever, and the remainder of the programme was such as to insure good houses.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Directors of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the usual time and place this afternoon.

The Police and Fire Departments will be paid to-day. The police will rob the Treasury of $38,487, and the firemen $21,233.61. Total, $59,720.61.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for cleaning the Washington and LaSalle street tunnels for the ensuing year to Winan Nellis, for $1,750.

The Board of Public Works have notified the Board of Police to inforce the order prohibiting the use of private hose from 6 a. m. until 6 p. m. Persons who violate the order will have their water cut off.

A fair and strawberry festival will be held this week, at the Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop. The ladies solicit the patronage of their friends.

The approaches to the Lake street bridge are so thoroughly rotted that the Board of Public Works intend to build stone abutments during the present season, and advertisements for bids will be shortly inserted.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a male infant, apparently about 4 months old, was found in the river, near the Kinzie street bridge. No marks of violence were found upon its person. It was removed to the Morgue.

A little girl named Ratka, aged 3 years, and a boy named Gutaka, whose parents reside at No. 74 Julian street, are missing. They left their home early yesterday morning, and diligent search has failed to discover any trace of them.

The following resolution is to be discussed at the meeting of the West Chicago Lyceum, in the Leavitt Street Congregational Church this evening: "*Resolved*, That it is wrong to have theatrical plays in Christian churches." A full attendance is requested.

The contract for curbing, filling, and paving the approaches to the Twelfth street viaduct was awarded yesterday to Messrs. Earnshaw & Goble, as follows: For curbing, $14.94 per cubic cord; filling, 49 cents per cubic foot; and $1.15 per square yard for paving.

A special meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club will be held in the basement of the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening next. The matter to be considered is whether the park shall be prepared for a picnic this year.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a laborer was driving a sand-wagon, near the corner of Diversey street and Green Bay road, in Lake View, when his horses became frightened at the dummy and ran against the sidewalk, throwing him out under their feet. The man was seriously injured. His name could not be learned.

A game of base ball was played at Riverside no Saturday between the nine of the Manufacturers' National Bank and the Riverside Base Ball Club, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of 22 to 18. The game was witnessed by about 600 people, many of whom were ladies. The return match will be played to-morrow, on the University grounds.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, Officer Sanger saw a man coming out of an alley between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The officer commanded him to stop, which he did not do until four shots had been fired. He was taken to the Twenty-second Street Station, where he gave the name of Jim Lyon. He had been burglarizing in the shoe-store of Philip Fries, at No. 41 Cottage Grove avenue. Justice Banyon will examine him this morning.

Yesterday morning, about half-past 2 o'clock, the music-store of Root & Lyon, at No. 283 Wabash avenue, was again visited by burglars. Fortunately, Officer Herman Myer saw the thieves just as they were about to effect an entrance into the store through a rear window, and, after they had got fairly in, he arrested them. They were mere boys, and gave the names of James Leskin and Antonie Sager. They were locked up in the Madison Street Station.

The exclusive right to print and publish the official catalogue of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition has been awarded to Mr. James Nowlan, on condition that he furnish a certain number to the Association free of charge. Mr. Nowlan depends upon advertising patronage to recompense him, and the public will doubtless sustain the official catalogue in preference to the catch-penny sheets that will probably be issued.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: M. M. Moltimyer, one-story brick, 15x28 feet, No. 703 State street; M. D. Rapp, two-story brick, 60x40 feet, on West Washington street; J. E. Fay, two-story brick, 24x58, No. 148 Park avenue; Joseph Sherwini, two-story stone, 87x40 feet, on West Monroe street; North Side City Railroad Company, one-story brick, 85x150 feet, on North Clark street; Margaret Roach, two-story brick, 21x42 feet, No. 331 West Polk street; H. H. Hoffman, four-story stone, 44x82½ feet, on Fifth avenue.

The recently organized band of French musicians serenaded several of their countrymen on Sunday evening. After calling and serenading the residences of J. Plamondon and A. Boize, they stopped at the house of T. E. Gueroult, No. 692 West Madison street, and, after playing the American and French airs, were invited to partake of a lunch and wine. The band executed the Marseillaise, La Canadienne, and Hail Columbia, and separated after drinking to the toast: "To the prosperity of the United States, the unity of all American citizens, and the freedom of all the inhabitants, including the Committee of Seventy."

Yesterday afternoon a German named Joseph Scholtz committed suicide in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Lake View, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The unhappy man went out from the city on the dummy. He went into Irving's saloon, opposite the cemetery, and sat down at a table. Soon after he took out a card, upon which he wrote that life had become distasteful, and he wished himself buried "decently by W. T. Schened on Chicago avenue." This card he left upon the table. He then went over into the cemetery and sat down under a tree, and in a few moments deliberately shot himself through the head. The weapon used was a single-barreled pistol. Scholtz was a single man, and had not long resided in this country. He had exhibited signs of mental derangement for some time. Coroner Stephens held an inquest on the body, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a verdict of suicide.

The *Nya Verlden*, a Chicago publication, is said to be the largest Swedish newspaper in the world. Its first number appeared in Galva, Ill., Jan. 1, 1869, but the owners desiring a larger field, moved to Chicago in January, 1871, enlarging the paper to a nine-column folio. The establishment was swallowed up in the great fire, but the enterprising publishers revived the journal, and have improved it materially within the last year. It is now a ten-column folio, and has a large city and county circulation. This fact is important to advertisers, who will doubtless take advantage of this means to communicate with the 35,000 Scandinavians of Chicago.

John Mueller was arraigned before Justice Scully for making a brutal assault upon a boy named John Becker, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. It seems that the boy, in company with some others, had incensed Mueller by playing ball in front of his store. Mueller, being somewhat intoxicated, got a heavy iron bar, and, after requesting the boys to stop playing, began to use it right and left. The assault occurred at the corner of Fisk street, near Sixteenth. Becker did not run away with his companions, and therefore received a murderous blow from his assailant. It is believed that the boy's skull is fractured. Yesterday afternoon, however, he was improving, and strong hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery. The boy lives at No. 387 West Sixteenth street. Mueller was shortly afterwards arrested, and before Justice Scully yesterday morning was remanded for further hearing under $4,000 bail.

The Board of Police were in session yesterday afternoon, but did scarcely anything except talk. Policeman Otto was reprimanded for maltreating one McCarthy, and the resignation of Policeman Jacob Schurer was accepted. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the policemen to close their eyes when saloon-keepers sell liquors on Sunday, and without licenses. The Board intend dismissing all such officers. They will consult with the Corporation Counsel as to whether an officer can arrest a man who is violating the ordinance on sight, and if Mr. Tuley says such arrest is legal, the men who refuse to obey the order of the Superintendent will be discharged, and their places filled with men who will keep the oaths taken when appointed.

Henry A. Wilder, the lawyer who defended a beer-saloon keeper named Henry Mathieu, in a suit brought against him by the city for an alleged violation of Sec. 3, Chap. 28, of the City Ordinances, which was tried before Justice Scully the other day, has subscribed and sworn to an affidavit setting forth that seven of the jurors in the case stated under oath that they were employes of Field, Leiter & Co., and that three of them were excused for cause. A. B. DeDemor, John McCulloch, and John P. Osborn, members of the jury, have subscribed and sworn to an affidavit setting forth that, when the case of Mathieu was given to the jury, and before there was time for consultation, Field, Leiter & Co.'s men said, "Let us fine the d——d Dutchman to the fullest extent of the law;" and that they (the employes of F., L. & Co.) evinced a disposition, throughout the consultation, to render a verdict not in accordance with the law and evidence.

The Rev. T. M. King, of Collierville, Tenn., is in the city soliciting aid to build a college in that town for the higher education of colored people. He has testimonials from a number of distinguished clergymen and others, and as the object is a worthy one, he will doubtless obtain some funds in Chicago to assist in the erection of the proposed building. The ground is already secured, and only $11,900 is required to complete the fund needed. Collierville is located on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, twenty miles from the former city, and many eminent Southern men take an interest in the establishment of the academy. Among the letters Mr. King has is one from Jefferson Davis, who says: "I am assured that the Rev. T. M. King is worthy of trust and assistance." Mr. King will call upon the business men of Chicago for aid, and he hopes that they will subscribe liberally.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

His Visit to Berlin.

Berlin (June 1) Correspondence of the London News.

The Shah struck me as a rather handsome man. His complexion is, of course, swarthy, and would betray him anywhere; but he has a bright intelligent face, a fine figure, and good carriage. He is quite as tall apparently as the Emperor, but not so stout. On his arrival he wore a costume semi-Oriental, semi-European, and but for his cap would not have been noticed in a large assembly of officers. The cap may be a very excellent article, and on a journey from Teheran by rail may have proved convenient, but it is not impressive. It is impossible to lift it to answer the salutations of the crowd. Instead of lifting their head-coverings, therefore, the Persians make a peculiar sort of movement with their hands—now they seem to be scooping up water in their palms and carrying it to their mouths, now to be fanning themselves with the same dusky members, and now to be clutching at the locks of their hair. It is an attempt, doubtless, to imitate the European military salute, but the imitators are not dexterous, and the attempt is ludicrous. To return to caps, however, it must be said that the State cap of the Shah himself is not to be despised. It may not commend itself to the æsthetic sense, but brokers looking after loans and young ladies looking after the jewels will find it advisable to count the diamonds that sparkle in that peculiar garment. That cap itself is a high round black one, in respect to form such as one sees in Russia and even other parts of Europe in cold weather. The peculiar feature, however, is a sort of fanlike ornament, or it is more like a small hand broom, which, the handle downwards, is affixed to the front of the hat. The handle of this broom reaches nearly to the bottom of the hat, and the top rises an inch or so above the same. But it is an extraordinary broom. The handle is studded with diamonds and other precious stones, which stretch up some distance among the straws, and are well calculated to fill the human soul with envy. The Shah's coat is also richly decorated with jewels, gold lace, et cetera, and with his broad sash and gold epaulettes he might be taken for a French General of Division in full dress. But enough of these descriptions. *Persicos odi, puer, apparatus.*

The immediate attendants of the Shah, those who ride in the next carriage, are generally three or four military officers. Their uniforms, again, resemble the French rather than the German. One of these gentlemen, indeed, the body physician (Dr. Tholozan), wears a French General's uniform, red trousers with gold stripes, red cap, and coat trimmed with gold and covered with Persian orders. The rest of the suite, who followed along in pairs in open carriages, were generally clad in cavilian dress. They were the same sort of turban hat, black and plain, and, as a rule, dark clothes. They are by no means disagreeable in their looks. They are large, well-proportioned, erect, nearly all have long black moustaches and whiskers, though some wear full beards closely cut, and now and then there is one turning gray. Their manner when riding through crowds betrays, as I have said, nervousness and awkwardness, but no more than is always shown by natives of an isolated state first brought into contact with a new civilization. The Shah himself shows a proper degree of impassiveness. Unlike his followers, he makes no effort to acknowledge the salutations of the crowd. I did not see him make so much as an inclination of the head. He sits erect, stolid, almost indifferent, while the Emperor bows right and left to his faithful subjects. The Persian guests were somewhat embarrassed as they drove through what a Berlin journal calls, by way of contrast with Teheran, the City of Intelligence, but they can take no lessons in deportment from the ill-mannered crowds which received them. The Emperor and the Shah were welcomed with something like respect, and the first few carriages which followed were not exactly insulted. But as party after party passed, and the novelty wore away, the crowd grew insolent, and at last every carriage which drove by with guests was greeted with derisive cheers. I saw vast throngs of men and women treating the Persians exactly as a party of ill-bred schoolboys might treat a Hottentot who should be suddenly turned loose among them.

House-Building in Dresden.

Correspondence Baltimore American.

As many of those who build houses, as well as those who live in them, do not understand the style of dwelling-houses now in general vogue in all large European cities, I will endeavor to describe one of them now in course of erection directly in front of my window. In this case the building has a front on the main street of about 140 feet, sufficient to accommodate seven houses on the ordinary Baltimore style. He, however, builds but one house, with a court entrance in the centre, and eight stores below. The upper portion of the houses, to the height of five stories, is completed with all the requirements for two families on each floor, and each will have eight good rooms, four of which will front on this street. The upper story is generally completed so as to accommodate four families, each being given smaller accommodations. In the rear of the centre stores on the first floor two sets of staircases pass up, one for servants, and the other for tenants and visitors. An old woman or man is always provided with quarters on this floor, who are called porters, and are always on hand to answer all questions as to who live there, whether they are in or out, what floor they live on; and also to do little chores of various kinds for the tenants. Each suite of rooms is complete and independent of all the rooms in their accommodations of all kinds, and I have been assured that the families are just as much separated from each other as if they lived in separate houses. There are elevators for the hoisting of wood and coal to the different stories, which must of course be obtained in small quantities. I have had occasion to enter several of these houses at times, and found the general staircase as cleanly and in good order, finely carpeted and cared for at the expense of all the inmates. They are preferred to the old style of separate houses, as affording better accommodations and an opportunity to make a better appearance for a small outlay.

All the houses now building inside the City of Dresden are in this style, and they are occupied as fast as built. The one to which I allude, opposite my hotel window, is not yet completed, but most of the stores, and the three upper stories are occupied, the windows being handsomely decorated with lace curtains and every evidence of comfort and refined taste.

Gen. Crook.

W. D. Bickham, in the Dayton Journal.

We are rather sorry that George Crook didn't capture the Modocs. During the War it was observed that when Gen. Crook was sent after bushwhackers he never brought any into camp to be bothered with—they always met with some accident. We remember an illustrative occasion. Crook, then Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, reported to Rosecrans at Cross Lanes, after the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Rosecrans was delighted to see him, because he had a good helper. The bushwhackers were very troublesome. Crook was ordered to squelch them. About ten days afterward Crook came into headquarters looking like a man who had been sleeping out o' nights. Rosecrans and the rest of us greeted him warmly, and, after a glass of—water, said:

Rosy—"Well, Crook, what did you do?"

Crook—"Cleaned out the bushwhackers."

Rosy—"Didn't you take any prisoners?"

Crook (drawling)—"Well, yes, I did have—seven, but the d——d fools fell off a tree and broke their necks."

Headquarters took more water.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

He Presents His Case to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and Makes a Novel Proposition.

On the 2d inst., when the order for clipping the hair of the Chinese prisoners in the county jail came up at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco for final action (it was finally passed, but vetoed by the Mayor), the Rev. O. Gibson, Chinese missionary, appeared before that body with a petition, signed by many leading Chinese merchants, which he had translated and was invited to read. The paper was a statement of the Chinese question from the Chinese point of view, and after stating that public sentiment was strongly opposed to them, and that discriminating laws had been enacted against them, called attention to the fact that the policy of the Chinese Government was strictly exclusive, and its traditional policy had only been given up and treaties of friendship and interchange made after the defeat of its armies by foreign powers. Under these treaty stipulations, dictated to China by Christian Governments, the people of Europe and America have freely entered the country for all purposes, and they have caused more dissatisfaction than have the Chinese in this country. "The disclaimers against us because we supplant white laborers in this country ought to know," say the petitioners, "what is known to all intelligent Chinamen, that the introduction of American and English steamers upon the rivers and coast of China has thrown out of business a vast fleet of junks, and out of employment a whole army of men larger in number than all the Chinese now in America."

Attention is further called to the great commercial relations between the two countries, and the significant fact that the Chinese Government has sent and continues to send scores of youths to America to learn our language, customs, and laws; also, that foreigners, under stipulations, are not subject to the laws of China, but carry their own code of laws into all parts of the country. Speaking of immigration in general, the petitioners ask why there should be such great opposition to the immigration of 15,000 or 20,000 peaceful Chinese annually, when 400,000 Europeans—one-third of whom are plotters against our institutions—are received with open arms. "In the name of our country, in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of Christianity, as we understand it," the petitioners say, "we protest against such severe and discriminating enactments against our people while living in this country under existing treaties." They then make the following proposition: "Finally, since our presence here is considered so detrimental to the country and is so offensive to the American people, we propose and promise on our part to use all our influence to carry the proposition into effect. We propose a speedy and perfect abrogation and repeal of the present treaty relations between China and America, requiring the retirement of all Chinese people and trade from these United States, and the withdrawing of all American people and trade and commercial intercourse whatever from China. This, perhaps, will give to the American people the opportunity of preserving for a longer time their civil and religious institutions, which, it is said, the immigration of the Chinese is calculated to destroy. This arrangement will also, to some extent, relieve the Chinese people and Government from the serious embarrassments which now disturb them, and enable them, by so much, to return to the traditional policy of their sages and statesmen, i. e., 'Stay at home and mind our own business, and let all other people do the same.' This is our proposition. Will American people agree to it? Will the newspapers, which have lately said so many things against us and against our residence in this country, will they now aid us in bringing about this, to us, desirable state of affairs? In the meantime, since we are now here under sacred treaty stipulations, we humbly pray we may be treated according to those stipulations, until such time as the treaty can be repealed and commercial intercourse and friendly relations come to an end."

Ladies' Goods at Vienna.

The ladies find a great many articles cheaper here, says a Vienna letter, than in Paris. Kid gloves of the very best quality, with three buttons, cost but 60 cents per pair, such as would cost 6 francs, or $1.20, in Paris. Silks are also cheaper here, but velvets and lace much higher. Ladies' boots of the most elegant material and elaborate workmanship cost but $5. Narrow laces made here are very cheap, such as is suitable for ordinary trimming costing but from 20 to 40 cents per yard. Linen handkerchiefs with worked corners can be purchased for but little more than the cost of the linen, and very elegant ones for 1 florin, or 50 cents. Women's work, such as embroidery, or trimming and working of dresses, is exceedingly cheap. A lady's dress, embroidered all over with silk cord, that would have required ten days' close application, was shown us to-day, the work upon which cost but $7. The fashionable dressmakers, however, charge Paris prices, and run up very heavy bills on the strangers who visit here.

A Shower of Frogs.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) News.

Nature furnishes something more for our people to "wonder about," or speculate upon, this morning, by sending down, during the heavy rain, a fine shower of frogs or toads. These toads fell by the hundreds, those who saw the shower declaring "the air was thick with them," and the ground in the locality between New Delaware and Central, and Tenth and Fourteenth streets, was fairly strewn with the little "hoppers" for some time after the rain. From the description given of them we would judge that they varied in size from that of a piece of coal to a lump of chalk, although Judge Porter says some of them were as large as the end of a man's thumb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Money was in excessive supply, and after lending at 4@5, closed easy at 3 per cent.

Sterling was firmer at 109¼@109¾ for 60 days, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

Gold was weak. It opened at 116¼@116⅛, sold freely at 116⅛, rolled to 116¼, from which there was a rapid break to 116⅛, succeeded at the Clearing-House by further fall under reports that some clearings were not effected to 115¾@115⅞, the closing rate. The clique have been sellers. Loans, 2@4 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $115,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $159,000.

Governments dull and lower, with an unusually wide difference between bidding and asking rates.

State bonds were very quiet.

Stocks opened dull and heavy, and up to the early call weak, with a decline of ¼@¾ per cent. Western Union sold as low as 85¾, rallied to 86¼, and closed at 86. The pool were buyers up to 86¼. Pacific Mail was dull between 37¼@40¾, opening and closing at about 40. New York Central was steady all day at 101¼@102. Erie was weak, falling from 65 to 64¼, closing at 64¼. Rock Island ruled steady at about 109. C., C. & I. C. declined from 29¾ to 28¼, and closed at 29. St. Paul fell from 52¾ to 52. Ohios 39 to 38¼, and Union Pacific from 28¼ to 27¾. The remainder of the list showed changes of only ⅛@⅜ per cent.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122	Coupons '67	121
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	116¼	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '65	117¼	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	119¼	New 5s	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, old	26¼
Tennessees, new	79¼	North Carolinas, new	15¼
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	96	St. Paul pfd	72
Western Union	86	Wabash	67¼
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71¼	Chicago & Alton	109¼
Pacific Mail	40	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	101¼	Ohio & Mississippi	38¼
Erie	64¼	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem	130¼	Lake Shore	92¼
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	28¼
Michigan Central	99	Illinois Central	110
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific stocks	27¼
Northwestern	71	Union Pacific bonds	87
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	109	Del, Lack. & Western	105¼
N. J. Central	106¼	Hartford & Erie	2¼
St. Paul	52		

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 275 cars, or 4,385 head, making 8,725 for the week, against 8,940 last week. The quality was good and the demand fair at an advance from Friday of rather more than ¼c, mainly due to the improved quality. Poor to good Texas and Cherokee cattle ranged from 9c to 11¼c; common to prime extra native steers, 11@13c, with a few of the choicest at 13¼c. The market closed with a dull feeling, but the offerings were all sold, including 25 cars corn-fed Illinois steers, av 7¼ cwt at 11¾@12¼c; 10 cars, av 7 cwt, at 11¾@12c; 7 cars, av 7¼ cwt, at 12@12¾c; 8 cars, av 8 cwt, at 12@12¾c; 4 cars, av 6¾@7 cwt, at 11¼@12c; 3 cars do, av 8¾ cwt, at 13¼c; 13 cars prime, av 7¾ cwt, at 12@13c; 19 cars stillers, av 6¾@6¾ cwt, at 11¼c; 12 cars Texans, av 5¼ cwt, at 10@10¾c; 7 cars Cherokee cattle, av 6 cwt, at 11¼c; and 4 cars, av 5¼ cwt, at 10¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 41 cars, or 9,100 head, making 25,790 for the week, against 21,200 last week. The supply was too heavy and the market ruled dull and weak at a decline of about ¼c. Ordinary to choice sheep, 5@6¾c; poor to extra lambs, 9@12c; good Western sheep, 90 lbs, were freely offered at 5¾@5¾c; fair to good Kentucky lambs sold at 9¾@11c. About 15 cars of sheep remained unsold at the close. Among the sales were: 2 cars Ohio sheep, 90 lbs, 5¼c; 2 cars, 88 lbs, 6c; 2 cars, 75 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 105 lbs, 6¼c; 4 cars Kentucky lambs, 56 lbs, 9¾@11c; 1 car Pennsylvania, 49 lbs, 9c.

HOGS.—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 9,800 head, making 29,170 for the week, against 34,000 last week. None on sale alive, but nominally quoted at 5¼@5¾c; city dressed hogs in demand at 6¾@7¼c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s; white, 11s 10d@11s 11d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs heavy. Weather wet; favorable crops. Pork, 63s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 16—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50¾.

FRANKFORT June 16.—Five-twenties of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, June 16.—Rentes, 56f 5c, ex-interest.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 8¾@9c; Orleans, 9¼@9¼c; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. California white wheat, average quality, 11s 10d@11s 11d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 26s 9d.

Cheese, 66s 6d; Cumberland, 37s, Pork, 63s. Weather throughout England wet but favorable to crop.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The week opens with a very quiet market for all descriptions of goods except heavy woolens. Brown, bleached, and colored cottons are nominally steady in first hands, but the jobbing rates are irregular. Rolled jacconets and cambrics are quiet. Standard prints are dull, but job lots are fairly active. Worsted dress goods rule quiet. Ottoman reversible shawls are doing better. Heavy fancy cashmeres, beavers, and chinchillas are fairly active, in reduced quantities. Foreign goods are very dull.

Philadelphia Live-Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—BEEVES—Dull, market favoring buyers. Sales 2,800. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.50@7.62½; fair to good, $6.25@7.00; common, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—Dull and unsettled. Sales 9,000 head at 4½@5¼c.

HOGS—Lower, with sales of 5,000 at $7.25@7.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16.—COTTON—Higher, with a moderate demand for middling upland.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.15@5.60; common to good extra, $6.20@6.35; good to choice, $6.35@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@9.40; extra Ohio, $6.50@9.40; St. Louis, $6.80@11.00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.70@5.65. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat rather more steady; receipts, 261,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.30. Northwestern do, $1.47@1.48; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.40@1.43; No. 2 Chicago, $1.46; do Milwaukee, $1.50@1.51; winter red Western, $1.68. Rye quiet at 88@90c. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 259,000 bu; new mixed Western, 54@57c; heated do, 45@51c; yellow, 65c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 34,000 bu; new mixed Western, 40@42½c; white, 45@47½c; black, 40@42c.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; Western, 17¼@18c.

HAY—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar more active and firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 67@68c. Rice quiet and steady at 7¾@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¾c; refined, 19¼c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45@46c.

STOCK OF GRAIN in warehouse:

Wheat, bu	174,000
Corn, bu	621,000
Rye, bu	16,000
Oats, bu	306,000
Barley, bu	14,000
Malt, bu	216,000
Peas, bu	17,000

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.00; prime mess, $16.75@17.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 11@13c; shoulders, 8c. Middles firmer; short clear, 8¾c; long clear, 8¾c; light fancy meats, 9¾c. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam, 8¾@8 15-16c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—12@13¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 93¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping at $6.75@7.25. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.40. Corn dull and nominal at 40@41c. Rye dull and lower at 65@66c. Oats dull and nominal at 35@45c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Pork held at $16.50, with $16.00 offered. Lard quiet; steam held at 8¼c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, held at 6¼c; clear rib held at 8¾c, sales at $8.47; clear held at 8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear held at 9¾@9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family spring wheat, $7.25@8.00; winter wheat, $8.00@9.00. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.70@1.75. Rye, 86c. Corn in limited demand; yellow and Western mixed, 56@58c. Oats steady; white, 50@52c; mixed, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Lard, 8@9¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western, 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62¼@63c. Oats weak; mixed Western, 44@46c; white, 47@48c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Lard, 8¾@10c.

BUTTER—Quiet; good to choice Western, 15@18c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93¼@94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower; extra spring, $5.90@6.75. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.29; No. 2, $1.21; spot, $1.20¼; June, $1.18. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 26c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34c. Rye firm; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6¼c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 121,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 256,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.80; No. 1 white, $1.71@1.72; amber opened at $1.51, and closed at $1.49@1.50. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull at 34c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 16.—Flour active. Wheat dull and lower, and nominal at $1.37 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. Corn dull and lower; nominally 44c for No. 2. Oats dull and lower; offered at 35c; no buyers.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 61.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower, closing firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.47; spot and June, $1.45¼; July No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 41¼c spot; 42¼c July; 43¾c August; low mixed, 41c spot and June; white, 47c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4@4¼c; Oswego, 8@8¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 red, $1.50 offered; No. 2, $1.40. Corn and oats were weak, and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; standard white, 15¼c; legal test Ohio, 22¼@23¼c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; $4.50@10.00. Corn quiet and weak; 56@57c; Oats dull and drooping; 43@44c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BACON—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $5.25; No. 1, $8.00. Corn steady at 53@55c, sacked. Oats firm at 44@46c, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; pork, $17.00. Bacon, 7¼@8¼@9¼c packed. Bulk shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 9c, all loose. Lard—Tierce and choice leaf, 8¾@9¼c.

WHISKY—89@90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.59. Corn dull at 54@55c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sample lots No. 2 spring, $1.10; No. 3 red fall, $1.40@1.43; No. 2 do, $1.58@1.60. Corn easier; No. 2, 37@38c on track; 39c in elevator. Oats quiet; No. 2, 31@31¼c on track; 31¼@32¼c in elevator; 31¼c July. Barley dull and nominal. Rye very dull; No. 2, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon quoted; shoulders, 7@7¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¾c. Lard dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, at 89c.

CATTLE—Firm; prime and choice native steers, 5@6c; fat Indian and Texans, $3.50@4.75.

HOGS—Quiet; bulk of sales at $4.30@4.45.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XXX, $7.75@8.00; family, $9.25@10.25. Corn quiet; yellow, mixed, 58c; white, 61@62c. Oats, 44c.

BRAN—$75.00.

HAY—Choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull but firm at $17.75. Bacon dull at 7¼, 9¼, 9¾c. Hams, 13¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@9¼c; keg, 9¾@10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; good to fair, 9c; yellow, clarified, 10¼c. Molasses, 58c. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 98c; Cincinnati, 95c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 2,400 bales; good ordinary, 15¼@15¾c; low middlings, 17¼c; middling, 18¼c; middling Orleans, 18¾c; receipts, 2,109 bales; exports, Great Britain, 5,165 bales; stock, 57,514 bales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16—1:20 p. m.—PASSED UP—Props Arctic, Europe, Mohawk, Annie Craig, Eclipse and barges, Allegheny and barges, Orontes and barges, City of Port Huron and barges, Fred Kelly and barges, Raleigh and barge, Barnum and barge; barks Austin, James King, City of Painesville, Orontes, Wenona; schrs M. Muller, Elvina M. Riverside, R. Doud, St. Lawrence, Gifford M. D. Wilcox, Star of Hope, Atwater, M. F. Merrick, Maumee Valley, Pamlico, Wed the Wave, Joseph Page, Mansenells.

PASSED UP—Props Annie Young, St. Louis, Trader and barges, Dunkirk and barges; barks City of Milwaukee, Thomas Street; schrs C. G. Breed, Rosecrans, S. P. Ely, Emma Mayes, Escanaba, M. Slawson, Frank Perew, J. B. Prime, J. W. Nicholas, D. L. Foster.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Arabia Turner and barges, Hercules and barges, China.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 16.—There was no movement on the river or canal yesterday. The canal-boats Georgia and Goldhunter passed out of the canal to-day, the first loaded with lumber from Chicago for Naples, and the latter for Sparland. The propeller Whale, loaded with salt for way ports, with her barge Friendship, loaded with lumber for Naples, both from Chicago, passed out of the canal, and departed from this port, taking in tow the canal-boat Robert Holmes, loaded with lumber from Chicago for Griggsville Landing, and the above-named canal-boats Georgia and Goldhunter, for their respective destinations. The canal-boat Hercules dropped down to Peru to load with corn. Nine feet four inches of water reported on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

The canal-boat Marion was bought at this port to-day, by George Lee, at Marshal's sale, for $50.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 16—7 p. m.—ARRIVED—Cayuga, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 40 bu oats, 200 brls flour, 237,600 lbs meat, 3,000 lbs straw paper; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,100 bu corn; J. Menard, Ottawa, 7,500 bu oats, 150 bu rye; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Drill, East Morris, 140 tons coal; Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 5,500 bu corn, 100 bu oats; and several boats laden with stone.

CLEARED—Dolphin, Ottawa, 73,705 ft lumber, 30 m lath; Isabella, Joliet, 87,986 ft lumber, 8,700 lath, and several boats for way-ports, all light.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state or that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Pure Vaccine Virus,

From the Heifer. Dr. J. B. FISHER & CO., 82 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 3 to 6 p. m.

Dutcher's Dead Shot,

For Bed Bugs. Certain Death to the Vermin. Kills on touch, destroys eggs and nests, roots them out. Use it and sleep in peace. 25 and 50 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN DRESS PRINTS.

This Department of the Dry Goods business (usually much neglected, or managed with bad taste by most houses,) receives special attention, and has abundant space devoted to it for display, in the new store of

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

And Ladies are confidently invited to an inspection of the largest and best assortment of choice, neat, and really desirable styles to be found in the city, at an

INTERESTING PRICE.

LADIES' GOODS.

AT COST! AT COST!

In order to REDUCE OUR STOCK BEFORE REMOVAL to our new location, No. 77 State-st., we will, for a short time, offer Great Bargains in

Ladies' Muslin Undergarments at cost.
Corsets, all the best makes, at cost.
Ladies' full regular made Hose at cost.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, extra lengths, at cost.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose at cost.
Children's Hosiery, all kinds, at cost.
Gents' Socks at cost.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear at cost.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Aprons, Skirts, Sun Bonnets, Chemises, and Overskirts at cost.
Elegant line of Ties in all shades, Scarfs, Bows, Sashes, Ruches, new styles, at cost.
Point Lace Sets, Point Applique and Valenciennes Sets and Sleeves, choice patterns in Point and Thread Barbes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Parasol Covers at cost.
Our Hamburg, French, and Nainsook Embroideries, in very handsome patterns, all our elegant stock of Gimps, Fringes, &c., at cost.
JEWELRY—Jet Sets, Crosses, Chains, Real Whitby Black, Garnet, Real Shell Combs, High Back Combs, Fans, of all styles, at cost.
Infants' Wardrobes at cost.
The largest stock of Real Hair Switches, Curls, &c., in the city, at cost.

PIERCE & SILVEY,

Corner State and Twentieth-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stanton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE,
Chicago, June 16, 1873. CHARLES TATUM.

The undersigned will continue the business of IMPORTERS and FAMILY GROCERS, under the firm name of STANTON & CO., at No. 975 Wabash-av., with a branch at No. 191 West Madison-st.

GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE.

Having purchased the interest of my partners in the store No. 146 East Madison-st., I shall continue business there as heretofore.

CHARLES TATUM.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S

DEER PARK HOTEL,

Garrett County, Maryland.

A delightful summer retreat in the Alleghany Mountains, twenty-eight hundred feet above tide water, will be ready for guests July 1, 1873. Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Croquet and Quoit Grounds, Boarding and Livery Stables, Baths—hot, cold, and shower. A first-class orchestra connected with the house.

Terms, $3 per day; $20 per week; $75 per month. Special terms made with families for longer periods. Children under ten years of age and servants, half price.

Round trip excursion tickets good till October 31, at reduced rates, for particulars, address

H. M. KINSLEY,
Gen'l Manager Hotels B. & O. R. R. Co., Cumberland, Md.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE,

Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 12, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:

CLASS NO. 129, FOR JUNE 16, 1873.
61, 69, 64, 67, 1, 47, 28, 49, 14, 10, 63, 74.
CLASS NO. 130, FOR JUNE 16, 1873.
41, 40, 58, 53, 76, 24, 26, 9, 36, 17, 22, 74.

Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st. Branch Offices, 227 North-av., 62 West Madison-st., and 115 South Canal-st.

FEET.

CORNS!

DR. KENISON, at his old offices, 119 Clark-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16.

The prominent feature in local finances and trade to-day was the decline in prices of corn and wheat. The immediate cause of the decline in corn was the fear of its heating in store, but the grand underlying cause is the enormous stock on hand in this city. If, say, 3,000,000 bushels of the corn that has been accumulating here had been kept in the country warehouses, prices would have been much better sustained, and the whole surplus of the West could have been worked off during the summer at a much higher average price. It is not impossible, however, that the railroads may do for the farming community what the farmers have failed to do for themselves. It is thought in some quarters that, in order to render the new Railroad law—which goes into effect July 1—obnoxious, the railroads will comply with it to the letter, and will charge local rates instead of through rates for the transportation of grain across this State. Should this be done, it will put an effectual embargo on the transit of grain from the West to the East, and there would be a speculative rise in prices in this and the Eastern markets.

Money in the local market is abundant.

New York exchange was sold between banks to-day at par.

CAUSES OF FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold declined to-day to 115⅜, which is 2⅛ per cent below the highest point touched within the last ten days. So large a decline in so short a time naturally suggests the old query again, viz.: Does the value of gold change, fluctuating like that of other commodities, in accordance with supply and demand, or is it the value of the currency that fluctuates? If anything had happened during the past ten days to greatly improve the credit of the Government, and consequently increase the value of its promises to pay, most persons would have said at once that it was the currency that fluctuates, and that in this instance it had risen in proportion to the improvement of the national credit. But in this instance nothing has transpired to affect the credit of the Government; it stands just about as it did ten days or two weeks ago, when gold was 118⅛, and the total volume of greenbacks were worth nearly $8,000,000 less in gold than it is to-day. Most people will, therefore, take the other view of the case in the present instance, and say that it is the value of gold that has declined; that because the Bank of England has unexpectedly reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent, and thus shown that it is not so anxious a customer for gold, the value of the gold as a commodity has declined in accordance with the diminished demand. If this were correct, it would necessarily follow that the prices of all commodities for which gold is exchanged, and the values of which are measured by gold, should rise, as it is quite evident that a decrease in the demand for gold could not also cause a decrease in the demand for other commodities. But there has been no corresponding rise in the prices of other commodities. On the contrary, there has been a gradual decline in the prices of most agricultural products, and even many manufactured articles, both in this country and in Europe, for some months past. It is apparent, then, by this test, that the theory of a decline in the value of gold as a commodity is not a sound one, and we must look for some other explanation of its change in value as compared with greenbacks.

We think a clue to the solution of this problem may be found in the rise and fall of sterling exchange. When sterling exchange is up to the specie-shipping point (110⅛ for sight bills), there is invariably an outflow of specie from the United States to Europe. When exchange is below the specie-shipping point, there is no outflow of specie, and the constant product of our mines accumulates in this country.

Gold and silver are the money of the commercial world. Therefore it follows that, when the export of the precious metals falls below the current rate of their production in this country, we accumulate money,—the universal money of commerce.

[illegible] we do not use this universal money. We [illegible] a fictitious money of paper, the volume of [illegible] is fixed and cannot legally be increased or [illegible]minished in any way to represent the natural fluctuations of the volume of real money which the mutations of the balance of foreign trade would leave in this country. It is obvious that at times we must have more and sometimes less money as the result of our traffic in commodities with foreign countries. But the volume of paper money in this country is fixed at about $700,000,000, and cannot be changed to represent these changes. Therefore, the only possible indication of the decrease or increase of money in this country is in the appreciation or depreciation of the fixed volume of paper currency. This is the only satisfactory explanation of the rise or fall of the price of gold under such circumstances as the present, when it cannot be traced directly to any change in the credit of the Government, whose promises to pay constitute the basis of our currency.

Those who attempt to maintain that the value of gold fluctuates like that of other commodities, would, perhaps, say that the accumulation in this country of gold and silver, which are useless for the purposes of circulation as money, caused a depreciation in their value, and that the decline in the currency price of gold was the measure of this depreciation. But the error of this argument is apparent from the fact that it costs less than 1 per cent to transport gold from this country to Europe, and that at the first indication of a real depreciation in the value of gold in this country approximating 1 per cent below its value in foreign countries, it would instantly be exported in an enormous volume that would quickly equalize values.

It is, therefore, conclusive that, unless a decline in the currency price of gold in this country indicates a general decline in its value throughout the commercial world, *the value of gold does not change* to any appreciable extent, and that in all fluctuations of the currency price of gold it is the *value of the paper currency that changes.*

The arguments stated above are sustained by the present situation in regard to gold. During the past two months the exports of domestic products, other than specie, have been unusually large. We have been paying for foreign commodities by the export of domestic products and not in gold, hence we have been accumulating money, and the effect of this for a month past has been to check the rise in gold. But another cause operating in the same direction, and showing its effect much more quickly, has been at work in the past week: Ten days ago, when it seemed that the efforts of the Bank of England would be directed to making money tight in London, in order to draw specie into its vaults, the American agencies and correspondents of foreign banks were obliged to pay up loans made them by the foreign houses. This obliged foreign bankers in New York to be buyers of sterling exchange, and advanced the price. In short, they were remitting credit to Europe at a rate that would soon have drawn the specie after it. The prospect of an outflow of specie put up the price of real money—gold. In other words, it depreciated the value of greenbacks in the same way that the prospect of stringency would advance the rate of interest and depreciate the value of commercial paper. When the Bank of England reduced its rate of interest last Friday to 6 per cent, and the prospect of an artificial stringency in London disappeared, the foreign bankers were no longer buyers of sterling exchange. Consequently, the price fell, and with it the value of gold, or, more correctly, we should say, the price of greenbacks advanced, so that the aggregate value of the whole volume of paper currency would more correctly represent the volume of real money in the country.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116	116⅜
5-20s of '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '65	118⅜	118⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119⅜	119⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121	121⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120⅜	120⅜
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅛
Gold (full weight)	115⅜	116⅛
Gold Coupons	115⅜	116⅛
Gold Exchange	....	116⅜
Sterling Exchange	....	109⅛@110⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,557	7,588	9,659	8,293
Wheat, bu	71,975	37,520	86,507	5,787
Corn, bu	201,150	307,875	222,320	533,627
Oats, bu	90,040	184,446	180,396	165,562
Rye, bu	2,640	785	14,037	4,700
Barley, bu	550	1,800	2,039	2,089
Grass seed, lbs	5,950	7,570	17,152	480
Flax seed, lbs	5,220	49,500	6,875	....
Broom-corn, lbs	31,600	31,070	....	1,700
Cured meats, lbs	56,300	91,730	450,705	138,650
Beef, brls	....	10	....	120
Pork, brls	70	....	508	34
Lard, lbs	29,470	15,873	106,170	516,495
Tallow, lbs	16,290	58,720	....	28,000
Butter, lbs	84,280	95,804	128,344	180,515
Live hogs, No.	5,858	4,349	4,687	6,044
Cattle, No.	1,352	1,112	3,369	1,862
Sheep, No.	403	25	200	401
Hides, lbs	88,480	70,420	128,261	99,820
Highwines, brls	170	185	411	404
Wool, lbs	29,000	236,418	224,000	197,120
Potatoes, bu	1,816	813	4,303	730
Lumber, m feet	4,173	4,745	3,850	2,418
Shingles, m	1,120	3,350	2,225	1,596
Lath, m	660	400	374	195
Salt, brls	3,303	....	3,961	1,792

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,024 bu wheat; 2,385 bu corn; 3,230 bu oats; 5,437 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 181 cars wheat; 620 cars corn; 5,500 bu No. 1 do, 11,500 bu No. 2 do, and 17,900 bu rejected do, by canal; 71 cars oats; 7,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 8 cars rye. Total (890 cars), 396,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	25,302	78,226	81,204	644,418	9,353
By canal	25	4,362	....	....	....
To Buffalo	5,289	189,851	721,886	142,648	63,874
To Erie	[illegible]	....	112,029	30,100	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	605	....	42,538	10,400	....
To Huron	1,010	....	61,960	12,181	....
Other U.S. p's	60	....	2,050	950	....
To Montreal	1,455	....	16,250	....	....
To Colborne	....	41,823	57,831	....	....
To Kingston	....	73,489	20,568	....	....
Other C. ports	....	....	14,038	14,565	....
Total	39,346	387,771	1,125,336	855,267	73,227

Also 8,201 bu barley shipped by rail.

More hot corn! The 31,415 bu in the Fulton Elevator is posted as hot, and is said by some to be railroad corn at that, though it was probably received from canal. The fact is certainly discouraging to corn-owners, as it tends to cause fears for the condition of the other corn in the city, the grand total of which is about 4,076,000 bu.

The announcement caused a panicky feeling, which was increased by the fact that our receipts were larger than on any day for several weeks past, and the feeling must necessarily be weak in the future if we are to receive so much corn on big stocks, and a slight shipping movement.

The holders of corn yet in the country will scarcely send in more than they can help during the present depression. To send more would be only to increase the chances of a still further decline, by helping to swell the volume of the corn subject to the contagion of heat. Our corn-bins ought to be cleared out as speedily as possible, and to that end there should be a cessation of supply for a few days till the volume in store can be reduced to workable dimensions. A word to the wise should be enough.

One very interesting feature in connection with the hot corn excitement is the fact that the heated condition of the corn in the Fulton Elevator was known to some parties as early as 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and that the receipts in that house were refused by at least one man, on the ground that the house would be posted on Monday. The question is, why was that knowledge allowed to get out to a favored few so long before the general public was made acquainted with the fact? If the corn was hot on Saturday, why was not the fact made public, so that all interested would have fared alike? We do not know who is to blame in the matter, but it is certain that our State system of inspection, which is paid for by all grain-owners in this city, should be so conducted as that all will be placed on an equal footing in regard to matters, great and small, which affect their pockets.

We note that some of the posted corn has only been in store twenty-eight days, including Sundays. What was the use of having that corn inspected at all if it would not keep a month after being certified to as straight No. 2, which means "sound and dry corn?" There is something wrong somewhere, as we have had no really bad corn weather recently.

A sample of spring wheat of the new crop, from Perry County, Ill., was exhibited on 'Change to-day. It will be ready to cut in about two weeks.

The National, Union, and Hough Elevators have been consolidated under one management, and will in future be conducted by Murry Nelson, under the firm name of Vincent, Hough & Co. It is understood that the new combination has been effected because there was not business enough for the three houses in summer. The rates of storage will be the same as now charged in other houses.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The following were the exports from the five principal seaport cities of the United States—New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—for the week ending June 14:

Flour, brls	60,043	Pork, brls	3,614
Wheat, bu	1,056,797	Lard, lbs	3,787,280
Corn, bu	548,842	Bacon, lbs	3,948,627
Rye, bu	32,729		

NEW YORK, June 16.—In Store—Wheat, 174,085 bu; corn, 621,195 bu; oats, 306,029 bu; rye, 16,492 bu; barley, 13,852 bu.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Afloat on canals (estimated)—Wheat, 1,000,000 bu; corn, 578,000 bu; oats, 250,000 bu; rye, 62,000 bu.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weak to-day, though grain was rather more active. The principal cereals declined materially under heavy receipts and the reports of hot corn, but recovered somewhat in the afterpart of the session.

No changes were noticeable in the dry goods market. A quiet feeling prevailed, and former quoted prices were no more than sustained. Groceries were a trifle more active, and the market seemed a shade firmer for many articles in the list, though not appreciably higher for any. Sugars are beginning to move on a liberal scale, and holders are now insisting upon full prices. The butter and cheese markets were quiet at Saturday's quotations. Coal was inactive. In the fish market a fair degree of activity was witnessed, and, aside from whitefish, which were "off" 25c per ½ brl, Saturday's quotations were firmly maintained. Dried fruits were dull at unchanged prices. Hay continues weak and unsettled. Hides and leather were inactive. In the oil market a fair amount of trading was done at 18½@19c for carbon, at 98c@$1.03 for linseed, at 73c for extra lard oil, and at 55c for turpentine. A decline of 2c in linseed and 1c in turpentine was noted. Pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were quoted unchanged.

The wholesale lumber market was active and the supply of lumber liberal. The trade was chiefly on interior account, at about the same range of prices. At the yards a fair demand exists, prices for common lumber being weak and unsettled. The metals, iron, nails, and naval stores were without material change. Building materials were moderately active, and most descriptions are easy at the prices given. Wood, hops, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry, excepting apples, which were slow. Small fruit was in large supply, and lower all round. There was no change in potatoes; new were salable, but very scarce. Poultry was in fair supply and moderate request at Saturday's range of prices. Eggs sold at 12@12½c.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotations which ruled during the greater part of last week. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active, but ⅛c lower, shippers holding off till late, in view of the weakness in grain. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 36,000 bu wheat and 340,000 bu corn. Rates closed at 5½c for corn and 6c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 11½c for corn and 12½c for wheat to Kingston or Oswego. Through rates by lake and rail were unchanged, at 45c per 100 lbs to New England points, and 40c to New York.

Provisions were dull, but with a little more doing than on Saturday, at a slight decline. Mess pork was about 5c per brl lower, especially on options, and lard was 5c per 100 lbs lower. Meats were unchanged. The receipts of hogs are not oppressive, and the shipments of meats are fair; but pork and lard continue heavy under a lack of real demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.65@15.75; do seller July, $15.75@15.80; do seller August, $15.90@16.00; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $14.00 asked; lard, cash or seller June, $8.30@8.35; do seller July, $8.40@8.45; do seller August, $8.60@8.65; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c. English meats, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7⅜@7½c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork at $15.70; 250 brls do seller July at $15.80; 250 tcs lard at $8.32½.

Flour was again dull and weak, in sympathy with wheat; though there was a little more doing than on Saturday, as holders were more willing to meet the views of buyers. The continued weakness of the past week has resulted in a decline of 50@75c per brl; but we are unable to give exact quotations, as too many of the sales are made on p. t. to enable any one to give a correct report of the market. Sales were noted of 50 brls winter extras at $10.00; 50 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 300 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls spring extras at $6.75; 1,350 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,100 brls. Bran was nominal at $8.50 per ton on track.

Wheat was active and lower, but variable. The market was panicky early, in view of favorable crop reports, and weakening advices from other markets, declining fully 3½c per bu. A little before noon it had touched the lowest point, and then slowly turned upward, recovering 2½@3c, and closing quite strong under a good speculative demand, which was brought out by the drop. New York has been very weak recently—much weaker than reported, as it has been found difficult to sell at any price, owing to the fear there of a big depression in Liverpool when the large quantities now afloat for that point shall arrive. Hence there is no disposition here to ship to New York, and the shipments are mostly to Canadian ports. There was only a light demand for this purpose to-day, but the scarcity of cash wheat caused it to command a premium of ⅛c per bu over seller the month. The weakness of options early was directly caused by a rather extensive calling for margins, which caused many lots to be placed on the market in preference to handing over more money on a dead horse. When these had been cleared out of the way the market strengthened. Seller the month opened at $1.19, declined to $1.16⅛, and advanced to $1.19½ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.14@1.16⅛, closing at $1.16⅛. Seller August sold at $1.10@1.12½; and seller the year at $1.05@1.06⅛. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.25. No. 2 spring closed at $1.19⅛. No. 3 spring was dull, closing nominal at $1.08⅛. Rejected do closed firm at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.20⅛; 18,600 bu do (part hard) at $1.19⅛; 2,800 bu do at $1.19⅛; 10,200 bu do at $1.19; 10,000 bu do at $1.18⅛; 42,200 bu do at $1.18⅛; 12,800 bu do at $1.18⅛; 6,600 bu do at $1.18; 5,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 10,800 bu do at $1.17⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 10,000 bu rejected spring at 92c; 400 bu do at 90c. Total, 153,400 bu.

Corn was active and irregular. The market broke fully 2c per bu in the early part of the day below the lowest point reached last week, and was very panicky, but became firmer toward noon, and the greater part of the decline was recovered ere the close. The break was caused principally by the posting of the corn in the Fulton Elevator as "hot," which was aided by unfavorable advices from other points, and large receipts. The consequence was that there was a perfect rush on the part of holders to sell, especially of cash lots, and the options for next month's delivery, while August was relatively firm, as the danger of heating will probably be over ere the arrival of that month. Then the short interest called for margins, right and left, and brought out numerous offerings, which otherwise would not have been placed on the market. The shorts and shippers both took hold liberally at the decline. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 31½c, declined to 30c, and advanced to 31⅝c at the close. Seller July sold at 33⅛@34⅛c, closing at 34⅜c. Seller August sold at 36⅜@38⅜c, closing at 37⅛c. Rejected closed firm at 28c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 33⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 33½c; 11,600 bu do at 33⅛c; 26,400 bu do at 33c; 15,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 45,600 bu do at 31c; 15,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 800 bu do at 28⅛c; 36,800 bu do at 28c; 5,600 bu do at 27⅜c; 8,800 bu do at 27⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 27c; 11,400 bu do at 30c, afloat; 5,600 bu no grade at 20c; 5,600 bu No. 1 at 35⅛c, afloat. Total, 248,800 bu.

Oats were more active, but declined 1@1⅛c, under liberal offerings, and recovered most of the drop before the close. The market moved in exact sympathy with wheat and corn, though New York closed dull and lower. We note that the shipments of Saturday were double the receipts. Seller July opened at 26⅝c, advanced to 27⅛c, and closed at 27⅜c. Seller August sold at 26⅛@27⅛c; and seller the month, or regular, at 25⅛@26⅛c, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu at 26⅛c; 49,400 bu at 26⅛c; 23,000 bu at 26c; 5,000 bu at 25⅜c; 10,000 bu at 25⅛c; 12,000 bu rejected at 24c; 1,200 bu do at 23⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 23c; 600 bu by sample at 31c. Total, 115,000 bu.

Rye was dull and 1c lower, in sympathy with the leading cereals. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 60⅛c; 800 bu do at 60c; and 400 bu by sample at 63c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was inactive, and dull at a nominal decline of about 3c per bu. We quote No. 2 at 60@65c, No. 3 at 45@50c, and rejected at 30@35c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 800 bu rejected at 35c, and 200 bu by sample at 50c.

The Boston *Shipping List* gives the following items:

An Annapolis (Md.) letter of the 4th to the Baltimore *American* says: The apprehensions of the peach growers that the crop this year will be considerably decreased and abortive, seems to meet some contradiction. The crops along the lines of the Severn and Magothy Rivers, where the influence of the pater sale neutralizes the effect of frost to a great extent, are said to be in a prosperous condition, while those of the inland are discouragingly deficient, as well in size as in quantity.

The exports of whisky from Dublin last year were equal to 9,345 puncheons, against only 7,776 in 1871, and 7,174 in 1870. The wonderful increase of late years in this branch of the spirit trade is perhaps, however, best illustrated by a reference to the statistics for 1864,—eight years since,—when the figures reached only 1,180 puncheons, since which they have advanced annually in magnitude.

There has recently been formed a company intended for the rapid development of certain Russian coal-mines, of an extent of about two square miles, and ascertained to contain at least 13,000,000 tons of very superior coal. It is estimated that this coal will cost the company $2 per ton, including all expenses, and that it can be sold at the mine for $4.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by lake, rail, and on the New York canals, June 7, 1873, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1873. June 7.	1873. May 31.	1872. June 8.	1871. June 9.
Wheat, bu	6,002,435	5,998,761	5,195,724	4,368,204
Corn, bu	8,713,753	9,347,757	12,183,633	5,724,738
Oats, bu	4,437,850	3,442,467	5,874,374	1,571,979
Barley, bu	219,394	201,049	368,046	207,635
Total	19,373,432	18,964,034	23,621,777	12,872,556

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and irregular, closing the same as on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅜@1.20 seller the month, closing at $1.19⅛; and $1.15⅜@1.16⅜ seller July, closing at $1.16⅛@1.16⅜. Corn was active, and sold at 32c seller the month, and 34⅜@34⅛c selling July, closing at 34⅛c; also at 38⅛@38⅜c seller August, closing at 38⅛c. Other grain and provisions were unchanged. Two charters were reported, one for wheat and the other for corn to Kingston, the latter at 11⅛c. It was rumored that there was some half a dozen failures, principally in corn; but, so far as known, there were only two—and their liabilities are not very heavy.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues active, the quoted prices being fully sustained, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 7@8½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 4@5c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 2½@3½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is very little doing, except in choice hand-picked navies, which sell readily and are very scarce. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—Quiet prevailed in the butter market, and prices underwent no quotable change. Both local and outside buyers were engaged, but neither class operated with any liberality, and the volume of sales comparatively was small. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 18@22c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and unchanged. Orders were being filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is a liberal supply of materials, and the demand is comparatively light. Prices are unsettled for most materials, but without quotable change: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 55@60 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

COOPERAGE—The inquiry is for small lots for immediate use. The quotations are without alteration, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—Is weak and declining at the East, and, under full stocks and a dull trade, the tendency of prices here is in the same direction. The following quotations were freely shaded on anything like fair orders: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for coal. Evidently consumers are anticipating a further material reduction, and orders are restricted to supplying immediate wants. It is now pretty well understood that prices will not reach as low a point as during last season, or the previous one. Commenting upon the action of the leading coal and iron companies in advancing the price of coal each month during the present season, the *American Commercial Times* says: "It should be borne in mind that this advance is not temporary or tentative, but will be carried out with all the determination of a fixed policy throughout the year. The prices will be advanced regularly 10 cents each month on each size, and freights will rise in proportion. But the line of action which they have resolved upon, and seem determined to carry out, is fraught with the gravest consequences, and, however powerful the organization may be, it cannot hope to exist for any length of time, if once it oversteps too far the line of commercial justice, and attempts to manipulate those laws of supply and demand cannot be made with impunity." We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in demand at about the same range of prices, or at 12@13c, the bulk of the sales being at 12½c. Sales include 90 cases at 13c; 1,500 doz at 12½c; 4 brls at 12c.

FEATHERS—The demand is fair, and choice feathers are taken almost as soon as they arrive. Prices range about the same, as follows: Prime to choice live geese at 77@78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 85@87c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—The lakefish market continues weak and unsettled, and a further decline of 25c per half brl is noted. Mackerel are exceedingly scarce, and cod also is in light supply. A good demand exists, but at the moment our dealers are enabled to only partially fill orders. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted quiet at former rates. We repeat our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10¾@11c; raisins, $2.30@2.40; Zante currants, 7¼@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GROCERIES—Trade in this department, though still far from being active, seems to be looking up a little, and if we except coffees, which are rather weak, the general market seems to be working a little firmer. Sugars are meeting with a liberal and steadily increasing demand, and holders are no longer filling orders at a concession. Spices are strong. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7¼@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25½c; do, prima, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¾@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; powdered, 11¾@12c; crushed and granulated, 11¾@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10¾@10½c; extra C, 10½@10¾c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 7¾@7⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges were in demand, and fine, small fruit was in large supply, and rather slow. Strawberries declined; choice Michigan sell at 20c. Raspberries were also lower. Pears from Mississippi were offered at $3.50@4.00. We quote: Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl; Lemons, $9.00@10.00. Oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 10@20c. Cherries, 10@15c. Raspberries, 20@40c.

HOPS—Were unchanged. We quote Western at 25@45c.

HAY—Was again dull and weak. The offerings exceeded the demand, and very few sales were effected at the outside quotations. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $12.00@13.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue dull at nominally unchanged rates. We repeat our list, as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 18c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business is rather slack. We continue prices easy except for imported stock. We continue to quote:

Iron	4 2-10	@ 4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		22c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		21c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade was inactive, and quotations are at present little better than nominal:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a moderate trade at the published prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.60; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAVAL STORES—Were in fair demand at unchanged prices, as follows: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

NAILS—Were active at former rates, as follows: 10@60d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—Linseed and turpentine were lower, the former declining 2c and the latter 1c. Other descriptions were without appreciable change. We now quote: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

POULTRY—Was in moderate supply and demand at about the same range of prices. Turkeys sold at 12½c; chickens at $2.75@4.50. Sales include 2 coops turkeys at 12½c; 9 coops choice chickens at $4.50; 16 coops do at $4.25; 4 coops at $4.00; 2 coops do at $3.75; 12 coops spring at $3.00.

POTATOES—Choice new potatoes sell readily at $7.00@7.50 per brl, with very few on the market. Old are in fair request. Choice peachblows sold at 55c and good small at 48c delivered.

SEEDS—The market was inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote clover at $4.80@5.00; timothy, $3.75@4.75; Hungarian, $1.00@1.15; millet, 80c@$1.00.

SALT—The demand is active and prices rule steady. The amount on hand is light. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—The tea trade continues quiet at steady prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuea, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is in demand, and remains steady as follows: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply, and fresh stock met with a good inquiry. Marrowfat peas sold at $1.75@2.00 per bu. Following are the quotations: Peas, $1.00@2.00 per bu; string beans, $2.00@2.50 per bu; cucumbers, 25@75c per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@5.75; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 8c per lb; asparagus, 75@90c; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 50c@$1.00 per brl; cabbage, $1.00@1.25 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 40@50c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per box, or $4.00 per bu; carrots, 35c.

WOOL—There was no change. New wool is coming in but there is very little doing; old is easy at the following quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	45@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	29@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 6,000 head. The enormous receipts frightened buyers, and there was a general "holding off" for lower prices. This resulted in a decline, as there is a prospect of large receipts to-morrow, and sellers did not feel justified in holding over. But, despite their efforts to realize, and their willingness to freely shade prices to accomplish that result, they were unable to infuse any life into trade, and only a small portion of the offerings found takers. Prices were very irregular, some sales making at fully 25c off, while others did not show a reduction of more than 10c. Texas cattle comprised a very considerable proportion of the receipts, and the decline in these was more severe than in natives. The market closed weak, with the pens full of unsold stock.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.90@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.35@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20 cows		887	$3.75
16 cows		988	4.12½
17 cows		904	4.00
17 cows		810	3.50
15 cows		931	3.75
13 medium steers		1,092	5.00
18 medium steers		1,011	5.15
17 medium steers		998	4.90
17 Texas cattle		1,130	4.25
69 Texas cattle		824	4.00
36 Texas cattle		898	4.00
14 choice steers		1,270	5.60
81 choice steers		1,275	5.65
32 choice steers		1,349	5.65
19 choice steers		1,190	5.70
18 choice steers		1,390	5.75
19 good steers		1,141	5.12½
42 medium steers		1,009	5.00
66 good steers		1,075	5.25
53 calves		163	4.50
29 calves		188	4.75
19 cows and steers		1,000	4.75
13 cows		850	4.10

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 5,800 head. There was a good attendance of buyers, but the hot weather tended to check operations, and trading was slack. Prices were without material change, ruling firm at the opening, but closing weak, with a rather downward look. Sales were reported at $4.37½@5.10 for poor to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	287	$5.10	104	204	$5.00	22	299	$4.75
56	218	5.05	30	233	5.00	85	200	4.65
55	206	4.70	71	199	4.90	67	243	4.75
61	210	4.70	41	201	4.90	59	300	4.70
46	280	4.80	24	206	4.90	61	210	4.75
41	212	4.90	54	234	4.60	88	261	4.70
51	266	4.75	50	216	4.90	65	180	4.60
58	205	5.05	55	272	4.75	50	148	4.50
48	319	4.80	48	253	5.00	71	189	4.60
54	285	4.80	73	144	4.37½	51	210	4.65
59	187	4.85	51	260	4.75			

SHEEP—Were in good demand at about Saturday's prices, sales being made at $3.50@5.00 for common to choice. All sold. The receipts were 784 head.

LUMBER.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16.

The receipts of lumber were of a liberal character. There was a fair attendance of interior and local buyers, and the trade opened active, somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty cargoes having changed hands. Prices ruled about the same as last week. Common boards and strips sold at $9.50@11.00; and coarse mixed cargoes at $9.00 for 2-inch; and $9.50@10.00 for inch; lath, $2.00; shingles, $3.00. Good to choice boards and strips at $14.00@17.00. No sales of piece stuffs were reported.

Lumber has been coming in all day, and at the close quite a number of cargoes were laying at the docks. Following are the sales:

Cargo schr J. Hibbard, from Grand Haven, 90 m common strips and boards at $10.00; 12 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Ewer & Aurhaus.

Cargo R. B. Kingston, Muskegon, 75 m common boards at $10.00; schr Herald, Muskegon, 145 m common mixed at $10.00 for inch, $9.00 for 2-inch; 70 m lath at $2.00; schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $10.50 for inch, and $9.00 for 2-inch; Emeline, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards at $15.50; 10 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Gamecock, from Muskegon, 108 m common boards and strips at $9.50; 63 m do at $9.75; 15 m lath at $2.00. Schr Fashion, from Muskegon, 135 m boards and strips, common, at $10.00; 25 m lath at $2.00. P. Hayden, from Muskegon, 125 m boards and strips at $11.50. Schr Minerva, from Muskegon, 210 m mill-run boards and strips at $17.00. Sold by Martin, Ryerson & Co.

Barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 63 m strips and boards at $11.00; 243 m lath at $2.00; 904 m shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Ludington, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.25@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.50; White Lake, $2.50; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a tolerably fair trade at the yards. The market for clear lumber is firm, and for dry also, as the stocks of such are getting low. Flat pickets are higher owing to the light supply. Prices for common green lumber are irregular, and concessions are made frequently by the dealers. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00	@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.50	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......June 14, 15, 16.

Schr Sky Lark, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Schr B. B. Locks, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Bridgeportwater, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Marengo, Buffalo, 275 tons coal.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 85 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 368 brls sugar, and sundries.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Oconto, 160 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 2,189 boxes strawberries, 38 boxes fish.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 658 m lumber.
Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 100 cds slabs.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 270 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Montauk, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr Wm. Hunter, Cleveland, 38 tons grind-stones.
Schr Brooklyn, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr H. Fitzhugh, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr John Magee, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 240 m lumber.
Schr Bertha Bornes, Escanaba, 350 m lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr T. Moss, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr I. Hibbard, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Brig Wyoming, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Emaline, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Brig Comet, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 2 m lath.
Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Trinidad, Little Sodus, 510 tons coal.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Miner, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Jas. Garrett, Cheboygan, 271 m lumber.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 50 m lumber, 570 m shingles.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 39 m timber, 49 cds bark.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, 160 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Waud, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 101 m lumber.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Erie, 1,290 tons coal.
Schr Atlanta, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Cedar River, 170 m lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Pensaukee, 220 m lumber.
Stmr St. Albans, Erie, sundries.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, 280 m lumber, 250 C posts.
Schr Franklin, Manitowoc, 34 m staves.
Schr Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 10 brls fish, and sundries.
Scow Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Gen. Siegel, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr R. P. Mason, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 1,938 bars railroad iron.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 245 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Lincoln, 125 m lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 300 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Kelley, Oswego, 433 tons coal.
Schr H. H. Hackley, Manistee, 238 m lumber.
Schr D. Ferguson, Oconto, 190 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr O. M. Bond, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Barge City of Grand Haven, 230 m lumber.
Schr Lewis Day, Menominee, 360 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Aldrich, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. S. Mott, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Sunrise, Cleveland, 696 tons coal.
Schr Libbie Nau, Norwood Pier, 180 m lumber.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Prop Menominee, Depere, 110 tons iron, 397 m shingles.
Schr Antaris, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 205 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr George C. Finney, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Two Fannies, Oconto, 400 m lumber, 122 m lath.

CLEARED......June 14 and 15.

Schr Rainbow, Buffalo, 16,123 bu corn.
Schr Lucrene, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 32,227 bu corn.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 233 pkgs sundries.
Schr Reindeer, Kingston, 19,817 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Menominee, Menominee, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Barge East Saginaw, Goderich, 11,800 bu corn.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 40,339 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Kingston, 18,300 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

Vessels were offered freely at 5½c for corn to Buffalo; wheat to do quotable at 6c; Kingston at 11½c on corn and 12½c for wheat. The charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schr Brooklyn, corn at 5⅛c; schrs J. G. Masten, Lucerne, L. Danforth, T. P. Sheldon, corn at 5½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Abbie L. Andrews, corn at 6c. To Kingston—Schr C. G. Mixer, wheat at 12½c. To Portland, via Sarnia—Props East Saginaw and Montgomery, corn at through rate. To Boston, via Buffalo—Prop Empire State, wheat and corn at through rate. To New York, via Buffalo—Prop Wm. M. Tweed, corn at through rate. To Erie—Prop Philadelphia, corn at through rate. Total capacity equal to 340,000 bu corn and 36,000 bu wheat.

In the afternoon the schr O. M. Bond was chartered for corn to Kingston at 11½c, and the schr City of Green Bay for wheat to Kingston. The rate of the latter vessel was not obtained (probably 12½c).

BUFFALO, June 13.—Charters reported: Bark Summer Cloud, coal to Muskegon at $1.50 per ton, free; lumber from there to Chicago at going rates. Yesterday, schrs Higgie and Jones, Collingford; L. VanValkenburgh and Riverside, coal to Duluth at $1.05 per ton, free, and wheat back to Buffalo at 10c per bu; prop Port Huron and barge Dictator, two trips, coal to Duluth at $1.00 per ton, free, and wheat back to Buffalo at 10c per bu.

Removal of Light at Duluth.

The following important note was received yesterday, by Gen. Weitzel, Engineer of this Light-house District:

OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, DULUTH, June 4, 1873.

To the Light-house Board, Detroit:

I write to notify you that the light heretofore maintained by this railroad company on Minnesota Point, in this harbor, has this day been removed to the east end of the north pier of the canal entrance.

I suppose it will be maintained there by some one, perhaps by your Board. I write without authority, merely that steamers and vessels coming on Lake Superior may know that the light has been changed. I am, yours truly,

(Signed) W. G. DICKINSON, Agent N. P. R. R.

Miscellaneous.

It will be remembered that the schrs Rust and Ida had a collision in the river last week, in which both were injured, the former vessel losing her jibboom. While the Rust was at Muskegon taking in lumber a few days ago, she began to leak, and it was soon discovered that her stern was split. It is thought that this occurred in the collision with the Ida, though not noticed until the crew commenced to load. A jacket of canvass, filled with sawdust, was bound around her, which kept the water out, and in this way she came into port, being towed the last 20 miles.

—The shipping agents state that they are now shipping crews at this port at $1.50@1.75 per day. The prevailing rate is $1.50, but in the lumber trade, where there is a good deal of work, a few crews are paid $1.75.

—The schr Racine, while being towed through the river yesterday afternoon, ran into the protection of the southwest corner of Clark street bridge. A hole was stove in the vessel's side, and she was otherwise injured. The prop City of London ran into these piles Saturday night, and the two collisions have nearly demolished the structure.

—The new schr Atlanta, of Oswego, sailed by Capt. Samuel Morrin, came into port to-day. The Atlanta will carry 18,500 bushels wheat through the canal, or 22,000 bushels to Buffalo. She brought 500 tons of coal.

—Capt. Elias Selye, of the lighter Gen. Cass, was drowned in the river at Saginaw City on Thursday.

—The wreckers at work on the bark Butcher Boy have got her well up from the bottom, and on Friday she was towed into shoal water by the tug Satellite. The main body of her hull is in good condition, a portion of bulwarks, stanchions, and rail are gone, but the repairs will not be as large as was supposed. Her masts are all gone, with the greater portion of her outfit.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Advices from St. Catherines give a number of collisions in the canal last Friday, as follows: The Kate L. Bruce, from Chicago, had her jib carried away by a collision. The Mary Grover and Elvira, two small schooners, collided between Locks Nos. 6 and 7, the former having her jib torn off, the latter her jib displaced. The Jennie Graham was also run into on the long level by the Quinlan, whose jib tore off part of the main rigging of the former. The bark Mazeella went into Lock No. 3 about 12 o'clock, with her fenders down, and remained fixed there for about five hours. The props City of Concord and Alma Munro succeeded in getting her out after considerable pulling.

—The Detroit *Post* says the prop Philadelphia, of the Anchor Line, which passed up Thursday afternoon with the schr Annie Sherwood in tow, on reaching Algonac ran foul of a raft in tow of the stmr Belief. Before she could be extricated the Sherwood sagged on to Herson's Island and soon after commenced leaking. The Philadelphia was unable to release her, and proceeded on to Marine City for assistance. Before proceeding on her voyage the vessel may have to go into dry dock for repairs. The Philadelphia's damages were of no consequence.

—The Sherwood has since got off, and proceeded on her voyage. The extent of her damage is not known.

—A wrecking party are at present engaged in raising the wreck of the Boscobel, sunk in the River St. Clair. Thomas Craig, of Detroit, who has in charge the undertaking, is now owner of the craft.

—Capts. Robinson and Dimmick, Marine Inspectors of this city, have returned from a trip to the Meteor. She lays on the Canada shore, with her bow slightly out, and stern in thirty feet of water. She was too much covered with water to judge of the damage done to her hull by the fire. The wreck will possibly be sold as she lays, by the underwriters.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	7:30 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:20 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:20 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	‡ 4:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:27 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

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ST. JARLATH'S CHURCH.

A Meeting of the Congregation Passes Resolutions Condemning the "Chicago Times."

At a meeting of the congregation of St. Jarlath's Church, held in the school-room of the church on Sunday, to consider and take action on a letter signed "Anti-Humbug," and published in the Chicago *Times*, in regard to the exposition to be held for the benefit of the church, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, During the absence of the Rev. S. F. Cashman, pastor of St. Jarlath's Church, of this city, advantage has been taken of an error in a New York journal to make an unfounded and malignant attack on the Exposition which is being prepared for the benefit of our Church; and

WHEREAS, We have every reason to believe that the author of the letter signed "Anti-Humbug," and published in the Chicago *Times*, was well aware of the fact that our Exposition was for the benefit of a Chicago and not for a Tuam church, and cannot set up the plea of ignorance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we believe "Anti-Humbug" to be a wilful and malicious falsifier, who, from some unworthy motive, desires to injure a legitimate Catholic enterprise, and that in his eager desire to injure our congregation he has not hesitated to use the most scandalous falsehoods to accomplish his wicked purpose.

Resolved, That we recognize in our beloved young priest the true spirit of the Catholic missionary, whose most earnest desire is to sacrifice himself in the service of his flock, and that we tender him our warmest love and thanks for the unwearied zeal he ever exhibits for our spiritual welfare, and pledge him our united efforts in this and every other enterprise he may engage in for the propagation of our holy faith.

Resolved, That we tender our gratitude to all our friends who thus early have contributed to our Exposition.

Resolved, That we cordially invite our fellow-citizens, both native and foreign, Catholic and non-Catholic, to co-operate with us in affording encouragement to, and securing the success of, an undertaking Christian in object and irreproachable in its nature.

To-Day,

At 1 o'clock p. m., the special free train will leave the Wells Street Depot, calling at Halsted street and Park Station, and will convey you to the first great auction sale of Central Park and Grand Boulevard property. A grand pavilion will be erected on the ground to protect you from sun and rain. The sale will be made by the reliable firm of Elison & Foster, which is a sufficient guarantee to intending purchasers. The property to be sold is very desirable, and will undoubtedly prove a good investment. For further particulars, see advertising columns. For plats, etc., see the auctioneers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, ON THE CORner of two principal streets, on the West Side, for sale or exchange for real estate. For particulars address U 8, Tribune office.

ATTENTION—ONLY $1,200 WILL BUY A SMALL hotel with 16 rooms, 22 beds all complete, on the South Side. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 76 South Dearborn-st.

A SPLENDID GROCERY STORE, WITH GOOD stock, horse and wagon, for sale cheap; good location. Apply 59 West Randolph-st. S. MATHISON.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to, which is their reason for selling. Address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS PLANING-MILL AND LUMBER business, with teams, tools, and lumber on hand, for sale to close a copartnership. The concern is doing a successful trade; it will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for any other equally desirable property that can be divided. Address G 89, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BATHING AND TONSORIAL ESTablishment for sale in the North Division; located for business, and fitted up with all modern improvements; a prompt man will secure a bargain. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 28 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY STORE FOR sale, 729 West Madison-st. Apply on the premises.

A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH, CAN hear of a chance to enter a good paying bottling business by addressing Q 26, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS WEEK—BILLIARD and sample room; central; South Side. Splendid chance for small money. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A SPLENDID CORNER GROCERY STORE FOR sale. Large trade; no bonus; fixtures free. Other good business openings. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS OPENING IN THIS CITY; RETAIL cash, no trust; also rooms furnished for housekeeping; profits $10 to $15 a day; sold for no fault. Particulars at interview. Price $1,500 cash. Address G, Carter 26.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR $550 CASH, IN ONE OF the best locations in the business part of the city; room for 20 boarders. Inquire at No. 566 State-st., upstairs.

CARRIAGE MAKERS—ATTENTION! ONE OF the best sites for the business in Illinois for sale or rent; small capital required. Address A. M. WESTON, Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF hardware, stoves, and tinware, at 138 Chicago-av.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST ESTABLISHed corner groceries on West Madison-st. for sale, about $2,500 will take it; other business. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 3 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 48 East Kinzie-st.

SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOODS FOR EXCHANGE for city real estate and improved farms. SHANNON & TRIPPE, corner Washington & Clark-sts., basement.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER—A RARE chance to control the sale of large quantities of lumber. The subscriber, patentee of a portable fence that is pronounced by every farmer that has used or examined it to be the best and most reliable portable fence yet invented. Will resist winds and cattle as well as a post and board fence, requires 46 feet board measure for a panel 14 feet long, 13 feet of which is short lengths which can be put up and shipped like pickets and sold at manufactured lumber prices; in the hands of large lumber-shippers or manufacturers, a fortune can be made, as every farmer in the country wants such a fence; will sell one or two States, or will make arrangements on a royalty on the amount sold. For particulars, apply or address P. J. HYNES, 1,821 State-st., Chicago.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business established 25 years, possesses a fine trade, and is only disposed from ill health. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of T. F. Phillips, No. 10 East Madison-st., Field, Benedict & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts., Biddle & Co., 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McKER, Elgin, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GRAY CANADIAN HORSE ABOUT 6 years old; medium size; foundered. A reward will be given if returned to corner Twenty-first and Paulina-sts.

LOST—IN SOUTH SIDE OMNIBUS, A RUSSIA leather pocket-book. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at 489 Wabash-av. Mrs. S. HENDRICKSON.

LOST—PARTIES WHO HAVE LOST PROPERTY at Crescent Laundry, E. A. Congdon, proprietor, can hear about it by addressing U 78, Tribune office.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, NEAR THE OLD Tremont House, Michigan-av., a green silk umbrella. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 706 State-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SMALL quantity of money, keys, etc., at grocery store corner Hubbard and Curtis-sts.

FOUND—STRAYED—A BLACK MARE, SHORT tail, white stripe on the face. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Call at 808 ——st.

FOUND—A BREAST-PIN. INQUIRE AT 401 SUPErior-st.

RUN AWAY—HORSE ATTACHED TO A RED express wagon, with number 207 painted thereon. Started from corner of Wentworth-av. and Forty-seventh-st. A liberal reward will be paid to the person leaving said team with B. McDOWELL, at corner of Thirty-first and Arnold-sts.

STRAYED—FROM OUR MORGAN PARK FARM, four horses, viz:
1 large size chestnut horse, stripe in forehead, and left hind foot white.
1 brown horse, small white mark on right hip.
1 bay horse, branded D on left hip, white spot on ——.
1 dark sorrel mare, left fore-foot white, left hind leg ——, and right hind foot white around hoof. Will pay suitable rewards. Please leave information at 174 and 176 South Water-st.
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

STRAYED—FROM PASTURE AT SOUTH CHICAgo, white horse, very little dapple on his hips, has ——. Finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering to owner, McHENRY, 43 Harrison-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, a dark sorrel horse, from 380 West Adams-st. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to the above number.

TAKEN UP—STRAY HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGon—While astray, on Western-av., ½ mile south of Brighton House, on Sunday morning, June 15, a bay horse, attached to an express wagon marked "No. 897, McDowell." The owner can have the property by calling, proving property, paying charges and the cost of this advertisement. EMUDCH DEVRIES.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Thirtieth and Fortieth, a black silk cape, trimmed with fringe. Mrs. BAKER, 1883 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NEW ENGINE LATHE with counter shaft, 191 and 193 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATION ary engine; also a large 5-year-old horse, suitable for a carriage. P. J. SEXTON, Builder, 59 and 60 ——.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE, UPright, and tubular boilers, portable and stationary engines; one Buckeye engine and boiler. Chicago Steam Engine Works, 88 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINE, NEW. Apply at Chicago Steam Engine Works, corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY JUST OVER FROM PARIS wishes to give daily lessons in French, either to adults or children. Terms very moderate. Best of references. Call three days, at 65 O'Brien-st., between Jefferson ——.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR WOOD—2-story and basement brick house, octagon front, 10 rooms; lot 32x130 ft. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 12 rooms, and lot 24x177, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $825 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Horne-sts, and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—96X150 FEET ON LAKE-av., near Forty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—110X102 FEET ON the northwest corner of Vincennes and Bryant-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—$7,500, ONE-HALF cash, will buy a marble-front house and lot on South Side; must sell this week. Address N 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$400, $450, AND $500, ON EASY TERMS, lots near Milwaukee-av. and inside of the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. These lots will be worth $1,000 in two years. Biggest investment in the city. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON WEST CHICAGO-AV., in Sec. 11, T. 39, R. 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—FIVE ACRES BEtween Lake and Kinzie-sts., just west of Central Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $200 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—46X110 FEET ON HARRISON, NEAR Clinton-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON HARRISON, Flournoy, Lexington, and Polk-sts., west of Western-av., cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner, B. M. DURHAM, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET N.W. CORNER OF THIRTY-third-st. and Wabash-av; the best location on the avenue; will sell at low price and easy terms, or will exchange for improved property on Dearborn-st. extension. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—Store and lot northeast corner Buddan and Twenty-eighth-sts.; store 20x60, and rooms back; lot, 32x125; $3,800, $1,800 cash, balance long time 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER OF Stewart-av.; 25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.; 49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; 50x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.; 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Ruben and Noble-sts.; 10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.; 30 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.; 10 lots on Campbell-st., near Monroe-st.; 50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house; 25x110, with two-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON MICHIgan-av., near Forty-second-st.; can be bought at a bargain; also vacant lots on the avenues and on the South Park. No. 85 Washington-st., Room 6, L. W. STONE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.:
Indiana-av.—33½x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $355 per foot, all cash.
Dearborn-st.—30x110 feet, southwest corner Huron-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON LANGLEY-ST., near Forty-second; 25 or 100 feet at a bargain. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., first floor, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE MARBLE front on Park-av., near Leavitt-st. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—3 BRICK STORES southwest corner Michigan-av. and Madison-st. Will sell these buildings at $4,500, and give a lease of the lots upon which they stand at a low rate for two or three years. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND VAcant property on West Jackson-st., near Morgan. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS CHEAP—LOTS on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION, corner of Ashland-av. and Douglas-place, at $800 to $900 each, according to location; special terms to those who will improve at once; these are among the best investments in cheap lots now offered in the market. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. ¼ OF BLOCK 5, CORNER OF Grand Haven and Astor-sts., opposite Union square, and bounded by streets and alleys. Address U 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, first-class, near Thirteenth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—NEAR THIRTY-SECond-st., 50x160 feet, very cheap for a few days. Also, 50x160 feet between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., on same avenue.
As the owners wish to sell, a good bargain by early application. There is no property in market so secure of an advance. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER WABASH-av. and Forty-eighth-st., 47½x165 feet to alley, cheap. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON DAYTON, FREMONT, AND Centre-sts., between Webster-av. and Centre-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, LOT 24x115; price $1,800, $200 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—COTTAGE; GREAT bargain; $2,500 cash; balance on 4 years.
Cottage house, Prairie-av., $5,000; only $500 down.
Elegant marble house, Michigan-av.; only $500 down.
S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 261½ PARK-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, with lot, $6,500; $2,000 cash; balance, long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 939 WEST MADISON-ST., 2½-story frame store and house, $5,500; $1,500 cash; balance, long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30X125 FEET ON THROOP-ST., BEtween Tyler and Harrison-sts. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, WITH LOT, ON Thirty-first-st., $1,200; $200 cash; balance, 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm of 1,067 acres, finely improved, in LaSalle County, Ill. The whole tract is underlaid with workable veins of coal. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land ½ mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 39 miles from Chicago, price, with crops, $825; cash $100; balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 8, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF Iowa land and 10 suburban lots to exchange for city improved property and assume some incumbrances. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—750 ACRES CHOICE, CLEAR TITLE Missouri lands at $4 per acre; a fine chance for speculation. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT lot or lots, well located, in city or convenient to city; will pay some cash or assume incumbrance. Address Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT BETWEEN Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth-sts., near State-st. cars. Some cash payment down; balance, monthly, $30. Address X X, 47 Congress-st.

WANTED—50 FEET ON ROCKWELL, NEAR Jackson-st.; $4,000 or $5,000 house, between Twelfth-st. and Hyde Park, in exchange for $5,000 brick house, good location. Lots or house in city in exchange for fine farm. Room 18, Major Block.

WANTED—5, 10 OR 15 ACRES OF LAND WITH comfortable house, and barn, in or near some suburban town, with fruit on it; not to exceed $5,000; for this I will pay mostly cash. Distance from Chicago not to exceed 20 miles. Address 699 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BUSINESS PROPERty and lot on West Madison, Randolph, or Lake-st., Milwaukee or Blue Island-av., worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Will pay $1,000 cash, balance on time, or will trade a house and lot worth $6,000 on Elizabeth-st., near Randolph, for such a property. Send particulars or call at once. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards on real estate security at 9 per cent, $1,400 short time 10 per cent. Short time commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND unimproved city property. Loans perfected without delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 159 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS, ON CITY and Cook County real estate for a term of years. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—THE SUM OF $1,600 FOR 5 YEARS, on first-class security. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$15,000 OR $18,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS on inside city real estate security. Fair commission paid. Address U 61, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for 5 years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

$5,000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; small sums to loan on houses on leased land. GEO. W. REED & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

$10,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT 9 AND 10 per cent; notes secured purchased; long and short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—its being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW price, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murry, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $4 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,600 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry; trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices, $200 to $300. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of 8 rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one in Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston, at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 3, 150 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO HOUSES AT NORTH Evanston. These houses are desirably located near depot, and will be sold or rented for the balance of the year at a bargain. Also 300 lots, including some of the most desirable suburban property near Chicago for sale. To parties who will improve, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to R. H. ABBOTT, at depot, North Evanston, or H. M. KIDDER, 166 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—7 CHOICE LOTS ON SEVENTY-FIFTH-st., east of Grand Crossing, high land; half cash, balance 4 years at 8 per cent; bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 144x132 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREtracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4¼ ACRES EACH—short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Oakland, on Ellis-av., near depot and horse-cars. Furnace, conservatory, gas, and good water; house finely finished, good barn; lot 50x160 ft. to alley. Will sell at a great bargain if taken at once. Furnished or unfurnished. Price, $16,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 135 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT NORWOOD Park—One of the choicest 16-acre blocks, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago. J. R. STANLEY, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES NEAR Northwestern car-shops; will exchange for good farm. A. LOEB & BRO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from the Court-House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out over the entire property; artesian well superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—PLANK ROAD, JEFFERSON, house of 7 rooms, standing in an acre of garden; well stocked with fruit-trees. U 35 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, A NEW FIRST-class 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, bathroom, concrete cellar, well and cisterns, good barn, lot 132x132, and well cultivated. Parties desiring a home in this thriving suburb would do well to examine this property, as it can be had on very favorable terms. Possession given in reasonable time. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in Evanston, South Evanston, and Rogers' Park; also, building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $350, IN five-dollar monthly payments, with no payment down. This is the best chance yet offered to get a house. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD RESIDENCES AT Hyde Park and Oakland; one for $5,000, $500 cash, balance to suit; 66x135 near depot; one for $12,000, fine lot and house; one house to rent at $50 per month; good lots in Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, and choice corner in Egandale. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS FRONTING SOUTH ON Fifty-first-st., near P. & Ft. W. R. R.; only $2,000 cash. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st.—20 acres in Sec. 7, Town of Worth.
6¼ acres corner Stony Island-av. and Seventieth-st.
9½ acres Seventy-fifth-st., near the lake.

FOR SALE—73 ACRES, WITH GOOD IMPROVEments, 16 miles from Chicago depot; high grove land; within one-quarter mile of station; good house, barn, well, fencing, &c.; an extraordinary bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN.

FOR SALE—$100 AVERAGE PRICE, LOTS 50X150; near cars, schools, and churches. Terms $25 cash; $10 per month; but few lots left, and when sold you can buy no more for less than $250. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House; 25 minutes' ride, lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within one block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded. Sixteen trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of the South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $600, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE PROPOSED COLlege at Washington Heights; price, $400.
20 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13; will sell 10 acres; price, $500 per acre.
5 acres near woolen factory, South Chicago; price $900 per acre. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—A DESIRABLE FRAME house, well located.
Irving Park—Several choice houses and fifty foot lots at a bargain.
Englewood—Lots near depots, on graveled streets; also a substantially built house.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—125X136, CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. and Kenwood-court; 130 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. Will be sold on easy payments. The above property is within 2 blocks of Kenwood depot. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT HAWTHORNE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R., cheap and on easy terms. They are near the station, and on the beautiful boulevard to Riverside. More money in these lots than in any other suburban property in Cook County. Improvements will be made within six months that will double this property. Also, a few lots in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition. A 'bus line already running clear to these lots; houses being built upon adjacent lots. Small payment down, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Abstract of title furnished. Just the thing for workingmen.
The above property is for sale by the owner. Purchasers will thereby save commissions to real estate agents. Apply at Room 32, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will probably double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, CONvenient to depot, schools, and churches, at $26 to $35 per foot; also, several new houses, on easy terms; and 50 or 100-foot lots in the grove, on Michigan, Wabash, or Indiana-avs., within 2½ or 3 blocks from depot, and 4 blocks from Great South Park. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS, HANDY TO CHURCHES, schools, and cars; 50 minutes' ride; $300; $25 cash, and balance $10 per month. Come and have a free ride to see the property. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of the lots, 25x150 feet, at $110 per lot; one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years, at 7 per cent interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see the property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE COTTAGES, CHEAP, convenient to cars; also at Englewood, Hyde Park, Riverside, and fronting Union Park; monthly payments. SHANNON & TRIPPE, corner Washington and Clark-sts., basement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 235 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE 1,000 FEET OF rubber and leather belting and 1,000 feet of hose; will sell in quantities to suit; goods new. Inquire at 290 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE FINEST AND HANDsomest cameo ring in the State; also a ladies' elegant gold hunting-case watch. Address U 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState, a valuable patent; $10,000 can be made in six months. Address for interview U 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A comfortably furnished house, suitable for boarding house; likewise, new grand piano; prominent street. Address Z. S. WOLFE, Real Estate Agent, 119 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS OF HOUSEhold goods and merchandise; large stock always on hand for buyers. Regular auction sales on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Special sale of dry goods this week Thursday at salesroom, 63 South Canal-st. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; new and elegant designs of the Empire Parlor Bedstead now ready; chamber suits, parlor suits, lounges, spring beds, mattresses, pillows, chairs, etc., etc. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., removed to 383 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL propeller in complete running order. A. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., or G. BAY, 393 North Clark.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE AND BARN ON corner lot, very desirable, near Union Park, for sale or exchange for suburban property, or for a farm. Address C 96, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 166 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR house and lot, worth from $3,500 to $5,000, on South or West Side. Will assume an incumbrance or pay some cash. H. L. DIETRICH, Room 3, first floor, 148 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN Clinton, Iowa, for a small stock of goods; hardware preferred. Apply to J. N. CUTLER, 55 West Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 WALNUT-ST., CORNER ASHLAND-AV.—A large, well-furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen; also small bedroom to rent with board.

19 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—A PARTY OF FOUR gentlemen can find large and well-furnished front room, with double closet, parlor, and bath-room.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT, ELEgantly furnished; every summer comfort; handsome rooms; unexceptionable table; a few more rooms; from $7 per week.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Two very pleasant and nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board.

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—$6 TO $8 PER week for board and room at St. Charles' Hotel. Day-board, $4.50. First-class accommodations.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor to rent; also one double and one single room, suitable for single gentleman, with or without first-class board. House has all modern improvements.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—To rent, with board, one large alcove room; furnished or unfurnished; also, one large room furnished, suitable for families, or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

93 JEFFERSON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT $6; also day boarders accommodated; table first-class.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO delightful rooms for party or couples of young gents. Surroundings unusually inviting. Table superior. Terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board.

140 WARREN-AV.—A SUITE OF TWO NICE front rooms for two or three persons, with good board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COOL AND nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; also day-board $4.50 per week.

205 WALNUT-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can have a large, pleasant front with a widow; board for lady only; beautiful locality; take Randolph-st. cars.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; or two small rooms, also furnished; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; best of accommodations; references required.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board, with rooms nicely furnished. First-class table.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE ROOM furnished or unfurnished, with board for man and wife or two single gentlemen.

ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—BOARD FOR two or three persons in a private family of three. References required. Address U 73, Tribune office.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — A VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

47 AND 49 HUBBARD-COURT — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, en suite or single; everything new and desirable. Front parlor for rent, unfurnished. Day boarders accommodated. References.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. Barn to rent.

510 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, with board. Apply at 505 Wabash-av. References required

587 WABASH-AV—TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR without board, to single gents or married couples; vacancy for two ladies; day board.

608 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board. Table-boarders accommodated. References exchanged if desired.

799 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one desirable room, furnished or unfurnished; also, vacancy for one gentleman.

1017 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT: VERY HANDsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. First-class table. Large brick barn, with stabling for three horses, and ample carriage room.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

FRONT ALCOVE SUITE UNFURNISHED, ON Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., with table strictly first-class, at $75 per month. Address S 68, Tribune office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR TWO; EVERYTHING first-class; terms low. 1198 Prairie-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—ELEGANT SITUATION, convenient to the business part of the city, and as a family residence is unequaled. First-class table accommodation. Transient guests $2 per day. Permanent boarders reasonable rates. Situated at corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. RUCKER & HAWLEY, Proprietors. D. Little, Manager.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR two. Use of horses and carriage free. Terms low. Fine neighborhood, South Side. Address U 81, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, ON WEST SIDE, IN a private family, by lady and gentleman (Israelites). Address, stating terms and location, J 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, ON THE South Side. Address, stating terms, J 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor, in a private family, by a gentleman, wife, and child, on South Side; best of references given and required. Address J. L. F. & Co., 173 Monroe-st.

BOARD—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, BY A young man; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, U 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND IT MATTERS NOT HOW DULL EVERY PERson says it is in this city, we are bound to sell horses and second-hand buggies, and do it; no foolishness, but business; if you don't mean it, keep away; why, every man, woman, or child who wants anything of the kind comes to see us, and wouldn't most people think it a good place to sell; two car-loads country horses received last night, and room and customers for 75 head more at 261 State-st., Sale Stables of Horses, Buggies, and Harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY SECOND-HAND buggies, harness, or sell, will find the proper place is at McHENRY'S Sale Stable, 43 Harmon-court.

A BLACK BUGGY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, GOOD traveler, and very stylish, for sale, at 37 East Kinzie-st.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BAROUCHES, VICTORIES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAEton, jump-seats, slide-seats, and a great variety of top and open buggies. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING STABLE—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS and moderate prices; no basement stalls. I. S. COOPER & CO., 427 Wabash-av. (rear), entrance from Hubbard and Peck-courts.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons; one second-hand express wagon and second-hand buggy, at 361 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE COUNTRY, A beautiful pair of carriage or gentleman's driving horses, cross-matched, one white and one bay. Call on address WHITAKER, 89 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MORGAN horse, 6 years old; a good family, carriage, or driving horse; will be sold cheap. 178 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WELL-MATCHED BROWN horses, young, gentle, and accustomed to the city; either of them suitable for family horse; will sell separately or together; have no use for them and will sell cheap. Inquire from 11 to 2 each day at 421 State-st., or morning and evening at HENDRICKSON'S stables, Madison-st., near Robey.

FOR SALE—LUMBER TEAM, COMPLETE, CHEAP for cash. Inquire at 120 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—5 SECOND-HAND WAGONS AND SETS of harness; will sell cheap or trade for building material. DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FAST PACING HORSE; CAN GO IN the teens. To be seen at SIMON ANDERSON'S Training Stable, Dexter Park.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES AT STONY Island farm, in Hyde Park. $1 per week. E. G. CLARK.

HORSES FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF NICE DRIVers, and in the lot a Tuckahoe colt that can trot fast; now is the time to buy cheap. SHUHLEIN & CLARK, 192 State-st.

HAY BARN, PRESSES, AND GRASS LAND, TOgether or separately, for one year or longer. Good chance offered. J. M. STEWART, 303 West Indiana-st.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, SLIDE-SEATS, TOP and open buggies, etc., in great variety, for sale at low prices. 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

SIX HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP, AS I HAVE NO use for them; one buggy horse for $30. 747 West Madison-st.

SADDLE PONY, DRAUGHT AND BUS horses, wagons, and low-bed truck and harness for sale at 160 and 162 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT CHESTNUT OR SORREL horse to match, must be a good driver, and stylish, 15½ to 16 hands high, and weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Call for 3 days at 1209 Indiana-av., after 4 p. m.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE; must be sound, and safe for lady to drive; money talks. Address, or call at 651 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE — A SECOND-HAND coupe. Address with terms and where can be seen, J 59, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTY with $1,800 to do the outside business of a well-advertised drug store and practice; paying well. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A MECHANIC, LATELY from the East, that thoroughly understands the malleable iron business; a partner that would be willing to invest $8,000; would be willing to work for a share of the profits; can furnish the best of Eastern reference; no such business in the city; will pay at least 40 per cent. Address Q 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER IMmediately, with $350 ready cash. Come prepared to go to work. It is a sure thing and big pay. 71 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN EStablished cash business paying $300 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 137 South Clark-st., Room 35.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN with $400 to take the place of a retiring partner; good references preferred. 176 State-st., Room 13.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 OR $1,000, IN A retail tea, coffee, and spice store on the South Side, doing a good cash business. This is a big bargain for those meaning business only. Address U 65, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA STONE, SAWED TO ORDER. MIScouri Scotch granite for columns, etc. Vermont marble in blocks or sawed to size. Marble tile. J. H. SMITH, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE FOR A HOTEL, THE splendid four-story and basement stone-front building, 80 by 105 feet, situated on the southeast corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts. Apply to E. A. JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 58 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises 1198 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 993 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., next door to the above.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. 297 North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $50 per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—A SPENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $60. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, at 982.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 13 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED BOARDing-houses on the West Side, consisting of 19 rooms, to be rented cheap to a responsible party only. 204 South Desplaines-st., known as the Garden City House.

TO RENT—958 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or year, or for sale, location very desirable, furniture new and handsome, billiards, barn, and modern conveniences, marble front, 13 rooms; possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 3 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS—ONLY $25 per month, and furniture for sale at a bargain; none need apply only those wishing the furniture; two minutes' walk from Randolph-st. cars. Apply on premises, 641 Washington-av., between Wood and Lincoln.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV., BRICK HOUSE UNfurnished; can be rented cheap. Apply on premises from 12 to 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—FOR A FEW MONTHS, A NEATLY furnished cottage, near Union Park. Apply to M. SIMPSON, 20 North Sheldon-st., or 242 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WATER IN the rooms, No. 467 North Reuben-st., one block from Milwaukee-av. horse cars. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 DESIRABLE ROOMS, PANTRY and closets, water in kitchen; just calcimined; cheap to a small family. Apply on premises, 198 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 728 MADISON-ST., CORNER Lincoln, 7 rooms, bath-room, pantry, and closets; well arranged. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house with modern improvements for $30. In beautiful grove, where heads don't ache, nor babies die. Forty-fifth-st., west of Cottage Grove-av. one block. F. D. OROUTT.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, a house containing 6 rooms, with summer kitchen. Location good, and rent only $20 to the right party. Address P, Times office.

TO RENT—13-ROOM MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, with barn, and all modern improvements. Furniture for sale if desired. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO small family who will board owner and family. 792 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 9 rooms, and furniture for sale. 286 Illinois-st., second door from Rush.

TO RENT—11-ROOM FRAME DWELLING, NO. 13 North Morgan-st.; also brick livery stable, No. 192 Twenty-second-st.; both in good order. Inquire on the premises or at 77 Clark-st., Room 5. WM. SKINNER.

TO RENT—HOUSES 40 UNION PARK-PLACE, 1022 Michigan-av., 52 Warren-av., 164 Leavitt-st., and a new house on Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold baths, northeast corner Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH BASEment, closets, baths, hot and cold water, furnace and range, 10 rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, 64 Rhodes-av., four doors south of Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 461 WABASH-av., near Eldridge-court; lot 40x170, good barn; rent, $2,000 to a perfectly responsible tenant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE AND grounds in Evanston; near depot, lake, and public buildings. Has barn and all conveniences of a country residence. Will rent cheap to the right family for balance of year. Apply to J. R. FOWLER, Real Estate Agent, Evanston.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—TWO PLEASANT dwellings; also two nice furnished houses, one for the summer only. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Real Estate Broker, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, 40X100, SECOND and third floors; Nos. 50 and 52 East Madison-st. Can furnish steam-power if desired for third floor. Apply on premises. D. A. CASHMAN.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room, or 4 rooms not furnished; splendid summer residence. Evans-av., fourth house from Forty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BEDrooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate charges. 172 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS AND CLOSETS, WATER in rooms, No. 467 North Reuben-st., one block from Milwaukee-av. horse cars. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED PARLOR ROOM for one or two gentlemen, at 584½ North Clark-st.

TO RENT—545 FULTON-ST.—FOUR ROOMS, WITH closets, suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single. 461 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, latter with carpets. House has all modern improvements. 312 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL FRONT ROOM, WITH VIEW of lake, furnished for single lady or gent, with closet, privilege of bath-room, in a small private family, a short distance from North Side bridges. Inquire to-day at 40 Cass-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FURNISHED—WABASH-av., near Fourteenth-st., for the summer, $50. Address P. O. Box 123.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished, at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED SQUARE AND side room, suitable for two gentlemen; up three flights. Terms moderate. Inquire at 127 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE WEEK or month, at 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 FURNISHED ROOMS ON MADISON-st. One 10-room house full of good paying boarders; furniture for sale cheap. 178 State-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS. SNY, 113 WEST RANdolph-st.

TO RENT—AT 84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR Madison, furnished front room for one or two gentlemen, with or without board.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month. 86 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE WITH DESK AND USE of private office, &c. Call at Room 11, second floor, 126 Dearborn-st., Cobb's Building.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 22x150, with front side and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city; and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NEAT CORNER STORE WITH LIGHT basement and rooms above, 75 West Washington-st. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., or to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10 Otis Block, southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND BAKERY AT REAsonable terms. Inquire at 527 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful and furnished, vault and closets; also desk room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 66 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 40x60; good business location. Fixtures for sale. Inquire of BUHOUP & CAMPBELL, Room 16 Central Union Block, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS, 326 and 328 South Clark-st. Price very low. Lofts well suited for manufacturing—good hoist. S. R. HAVEN, No. 10 Jarvis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 331 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON West Side, by a young gentleman. No objection to pleasant room-mate, especially if inclined to be musical. Address, stating terms, Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE, board owners; privilege of rerenting rooms. J 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE WITH about 8 rooms, convenient to the West or North Division cars. Address, giving location and terms, W 40, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY LADY CAN LEARN THE ART OF FITTING dresses in one hour for $5; latest, simplest, and most perfect system in use. Call, at Dressmaking Parlors, for Mme. COSTIN'S new patent self-fitting dress chart, 283 Wabash-av. Garments cut and fitted. Agents wanted.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

ROOFING WANTED—WE WANT A COMPOSItion roof put on new houses at once and pay for the same in roofing gravel from our beach. W. E. SMITH, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD 2-BARrel ice-box for sale will find a ready purchaser by applying or leaving word at 25 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A SMALL GROCERY STOCK FOR part cash and part unincumbered outside lots. Call or address BERG, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY A TICKET OR PASS FROM Chicago to Detroit and return, or by way of Milwaukee. Address U 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A TWO OR THREE-BARREL ice-box. Must be cheap for cash. Address CHAS. SCHREIBER, Maywood, Ill. State price and location.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF THE GENTLEman whom I met at West Lyons, on Friday last. HIRAM HADLEY, 136 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COUNTER, FIT FOR SAloon, and I will pay good price for it. Call from 9 to 11 a. m., at 45 South Clark-st., in basement. JOHN OROS.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE BUILDER TO JOIN a real estate owner in building a block of residences inside fire limits; WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 1st floor, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH THE STOCK AND fixtures of a retail dry goods store. Creditors having a retail stock to dispose will find a ready purchaser, or I will rent a store in a good locality. Address G 87 Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st., second floor; physical, clairvoyant, and test mediums; seance this evening; private sittings during the day.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED — SALESMEN IN THE WESTERN States and Territories by a boot and shoe jobbing house; only those need apply who can influence a large trade and are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with references, P. O. Box 2717 New York.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A BOSTON BOOT and shoe jobbing house, a salesman with an established trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also one for Southern Iowa and Nebraska. Address Box 3,494, Boston, Mass.

WANTED — A DRUG CLERK, WHO SPEAKS German, at drug store No. 56 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A BUNDLE CLERK IN THE DRUG business; one who has had experience and can mark well. Address, in own hand, W., care Letter Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN (WHITE) TO act as porter and clerk at CLARK'S European Hotel, LaSalle and South Water-sts. Call from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WELL ACquainted on Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central Railroads, who can give best of reference as to character and capacity. GEORGE ROSS & CO., 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—OUT-DOOR MAN TO SELL REAL EState; one who speaks German preferred. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

Trades.

WANTED—8 GOOD CARPENTERS AT MADISON, Wis. Apply to SORRENSON & FREDRICKSON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—HANDS AT WOOLEN MILL, CARLINville, Illinois.

WANTED—A CYLINDER PRESSMAN TO TAKE charge of press-room. FRANKLIN CO., 150 South Clark-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER AT 729 WEST Madison-st. None but a good workman need apply.

WANTED—3 TAILORS ON PANTS AND COATS—Steady work and good wages paid, at 623 Archer-av.

WANTED—BAKER TO WORK ON CAKES; GERman preferred. Apply at 126 South Desplaines-st. D. E. MERRIAM.

WANTED—TWO BUSHELMEN, AT 177 TWENTY-second-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS, IMMEDIATELY, AT 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A SMART MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS cutting meat for a market, at 71 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN COMPEtent to act as assistant foreman and to take charge of machinery in a planing mill. Apply to RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO., corner West Twenty-second and Laflin-sts. Only steady and men skilled in the business need apply.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN FOR A private family; must board himself, and come well recommended. Apply to E. DORR, 184 Dearborn-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN, 15 WOOD CHOPpers, best pay; 10 teams $4 per day. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—100 MEN FOR construction train in Michigan; free fare; also, 500 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 SAW-MILL HANDS FOR MICHIGAN. Apply at SNELL & CO., 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR NORTHWESTERN WISconsin, $2 per day; 300 for Michigan and Indiana; bark-peelers, choppers, farm hands, etc. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED — 100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; highest wages paid; free fare. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO, 100 for station work at big prices, company pay; board $3.50 per week; saw-mill hands and choppers; free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND AGENTS FOR THE "Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.," of Philadelphia, in Northern Illinois. Office, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—3 GOOD LABORING MEN TO WORK on ice wagons. Apply before 8 o'clock. SWETT & CROUCH, 203 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A LEADER OF BAND, EITHER ENGlish or German, to travel for the season (by rail) and organize a band. Apply at the office of the Journal job department, 159 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY AT A. H. REEVES', Fourth-av. and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BAR-TENDER AT MACK'S Drinking Parlor, 156 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 80 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT; also men with small capital will find it to their interest to apply at 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—25 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS; long job and good wages; company work and entirely free fare. Apply at 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework, at 59 South Paulina-st.; German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at Oak Park, 9 miles only from the city. Apply to Sherwood School Furniture Company, 105 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN GENERAL housework in a small family. Inquire at the southeast corner of Murry and Kossuth-sts., South Side.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework, at 1146 Prairie-av.

WANTED—2 DINING-ROOM AND 1 SINK GIRL, experienced hands; none others need apply. 185 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, ALSO ONE FOR GENeral housework. Inquire 105 Milwaukee-av., in dry goods store.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl, at 261 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SERVANT, TO DO GENERAL housework, at Lombard, Illinois. LAWYER, 86 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, to go to Evanston. Inquire at 200 LaSalle-st. H. WHIPPLE.

WANTED—AT 475 WABASH-AV., ONE FIRST-class laundress and one second girl.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; 299 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; to a competent girl good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 5 Robey-st., corner of Park-av.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT COOK AT 30 NORTH Canal-st.; a woman preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. Apply at 93 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 21 St. John's-place.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL at 34 Douglas-place; good wages.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family at South Englewood. Apply at 1108 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRL to take care of children; good wages will be paid to one who is competent and willing to travel for the summer. Apply at 876 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 876½ Indiana-av.; English or German girl preferred; must be good at washing and ironing; only three in family.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a family of 3. 1052 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK OF FAMily of two; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 1407 Prairie-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or colored woman to cook for small family. Apply at No. 76 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 47 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; ONE THAT UNderstands how to cook, wash, and iron. Inquire at 53 Twentieth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 182 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. Apply, with references, at 997 Fulton-st., corner Artesian-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. A good place for a good girl. References required. Call to-day at 10 Bowery-st. (West Side), first house south of Van Buren.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FEMALE HANDS FOR TAILORing; operators for Singer's Machines; button-hole hands and finishers; girls to learn tailoring. Apply at 476 Wabash-av. J. BLUMENSEN.

WANTED—TWO TAILORESSES. APPLY AT once, at No. 925 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT HANDS. INQUIRE 165 Milwaukee-av., in store.

WANTED — AT 173 COTTAGE GROVE, TWO dressmakers, good trimmers; only first-class hands need apply. Mrs. PIKE.

WANTED—AT 227 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., ONE first-class shirt ironer, one first-class lady's clothes ironer, and one first-class washer.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR FOR A SINGER machine, one used to work on cloth and leather slipper uppers. Apply at 129 West Harrison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 1209 INDIANA-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren. Apply at 1038 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby during the day, at 234 West Monroe-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER TO GO TO CHARlotte, Mich., to do the work for a widower with one child. Apply at 1000 State-st., Mrs. THOMPSON'S.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 GOOD ACTIVE GIRLS TO FILL the best of situations in private families and hotels, city and country. 386 Wabash-av., MRS. BALKAM.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av. No fees.

WANTED—FOR HOTEL IN THE CITY A FIRST-class ironer; also washers and paint cleaners. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell my elegant toilet articles, and most desirable rubber goods for ladies. The chance is rare for ladies having a little spare time. MRS. PALMER, Room 8, 28 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CORRESpondent, bookkeeper, or in any position in a mercantile office or business, by a thoroughly competent man who is willing to work for a very moderate salary. Highest references. Address J 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits with some good firm; been in drug business a number of years; not particular the kind of business; has a large acquaintance West, and would not object to traveling. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN (speaks English), in the wine and liquor business. Address HENRY, 47 Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE—AS clerk in a grocery; speaks good English and German. Call or address 113 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ENTRY CLERK AND single entry bookkeeper wants a position; is willing to make himself useful in the store; is an energetic and temperate American. Please address Box 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, DOUBLE or single entry, is open for an engagement; has best references; is industrious, temperate, and straightforward; expects no more salary than position is worth. Please address Box 57 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, American, 28 years of age, would like a position with a first-class retail grocer; understands the business and can keep the accounts neatly, correctly, and with the best method; an energetic and sober young man, and is willing to work in the store. Please address Box 56 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN FIRST-class hotel, in city or country. Good address and fine penman. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER, A MEMber of the Free Mason Order, lately from Dublin, seeks a employment in a wholesale clothing store. Has had seven years' experience. Will be grateful for anything to do, no matter what. Address J 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, as bookkeeper or clerk in some wholesale store; not afraid of work; good references given; wages not such an object as to learn the business. Call, or address J B K, 134 West Harrison-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED — A GOOD, PERMANENT situation by a young man, steady and willing to work; is a good penman. References if required. Address J M, 283 Evans-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, MARRIED man as clerk in hat and cap store, grocery store, or in hotel. Best of reference furnished. Address E, 997 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A civil engineering institute, who is a practical carpenter, as foreman, or to help, either architects, civil engineers, or surveyors. Speaks French and English, and has been a foreman on building before. Salary expected, moderate. Address J. PRIMBAU, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS sculptor from Paris. Terra cotta, bronze, model melting and ornamental figures a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Best of reference. Address U 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER WITH some good firm. Have had experience with woodworking machinery. Will engage for one or two years. Address ENGINEER, 1001 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BAKERS—BY THE advertiser as bread baker, second, or good third hand. Write or call at 320 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS GARdener or coachman; understands taking care of horses. Reference given. Address C 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER; BEST of city reference. Address U 60, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO LEARN THE tinsmith trade. MICHAEL WHALEN, 183 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—BY a practical head-waiter, in which position the undersigned has no superior. The highest testimonials given to that effect. Address U 27, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (German); best of reference given. Address U 59, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE IN a private family; man as coachman, woman to do general housework, or on a farm. Address U 74, Tribune office, for five days.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY RESPECTABLE business by a Scandinavian; writes and reads the English language perfect; can give the best of references; can be seen at No. 13 Bremer-st., or address to same place in care of P. Sylvan, Hotell Swea.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS been disabled in the service of the United States, to do general light work. Wages not considered. Object, a home. Good reference. Address U 79, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a place to take care of children and help around. Resides at 278 Arnold-st. Call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, in the country, to do second work in a private family. Apply at 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work in a private family, or cooking, washing, and ironing. Can furnish good references. Apply at 69 Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL private family, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at 99 Sebor-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE TO DO SECOND work, or take care of children. References given if required. Apply at No. 50 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do second work, or general housework in a small family; two respectable girls. Please call at 57 Erie-st. North or South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK and sew, or take care of child and sew. First-class references. 103 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family, or as second girl. Apply at 730 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a first-class private family. Please call or address to-day, No. 12 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework. Call at 118 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks, one as first cook, the other as second; also a girl for general housework, and one for second work. Address 79 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron or do general housework, by a good Norwegian girl who is willing to work. Apply to-day forenoon at 470 Washington-st. Wages $5.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO is well recommended by persons knowing her here, will travel with a lady, or go into a good family as second girl. Address, or call 430 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as second girl in a private family. Best of reference. Call at 120 North Illinois-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A private family. 76 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as chambermaid. 169 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 101 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Apply at 91 Johnson-st., this afternoon.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; understands dressmaking and can run different machines. Address M S, or call at 519 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWING, by one who thoroughly understands dressmaking. Call, or address Room No. 1, 1121 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED dress-fitter and trimmer will go out by the day. Address R H E, 285 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WILL work by day or week; does fitting; good references; has patterns. Address or apply at 135 Twenty-ninth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY wet nurse. Apply at 421 West Monroe-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel or gentleman's family by a middle-aged woman; references exchanged; good wages required. Address H 31, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as saleslady; is acquainted with the German language. Call or address 407 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS companion to an invalid, or would travel with a family. Best of city references. Address, for one week, Q 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS A good penman; would invest $200 where it would secure her a fair salary. Good references given and required. Address, with full particulars, J 72, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND SEWING-MAchines, nearly new, embracing the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all the leading machines, for sale very cheap, by the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, at 74 State-st. Persons about to buy any of the above kinds will find here a bargain.

FOR SALE—A $70 GROVER & BAKER SEWING-machine, plated arm; in perfect order; equal to new; price, $30. Residence No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 154 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 288 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $13 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country, for the fastest selling goods on record. Those who can command a little ready cash can certainly make immense profits. It will cost nothing for any intelligent person to investigate. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN SELLING our goods can make good wages working two hours a day. Quick sales and large profits please all. Sample agents sell $18 worth of goods daily; they cost but $6. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 80 East Madison-st., Room 5.

FOREIGN.

The Great Eastern Laying Another Atlantic Cable.

The Shah of Persia Expected in England on Wednesday.

The Italian Senate Discussing the Suppression of Church Corporations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 16.—The Shah of Persia will arrive in this city on Wednesday evening. Extraordinary preparations are being made here for his reception and entertainment by the Court; the city, military, and naval authorities, and at Crystal Palace, open houses and various theatres. The Shah will subsequently visit Liverpool and Manchester.

The steamship Great Eastern has commenced the laying of the new Atlantic cable from Valentia Bay, Ireland, to Sydney, Cape Breton. A dispatch from on board dated noon to-day reports that the great ship was in latitude 52 degrees 22 minutes, and longitude 64 degrees 33 minutes, and had paid out 176 miles of cable. All well.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—T. N. Gibbs, on Saturday, was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council and Postmaster-General, and the Hon. Alexander Campbell, ex-Postmaster-General, was at the same time appointed Minister of the Interior.

It is now definitely understood that Mason, of Terrebonne, will be Minister of Militia, and Campbell, of Greysboro, President of the Council.

The Hon. A. Langevin has been chosen at a meeting of Conservatives as a leader of their party, in succession to Sir George E. Cartier.

Some interest centers in the choice of a successor to Leut.-Gov. Howland, of Ontario.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 16,—The Shah of Persia arrived at Brussels to-day.

ROME.

ROME, June 16.—The bill for the suppression of the religious corporations, having passed the Chamber of Deputies, is now before the Senate, which has adopted the first seven clauses.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 13.—A detachment of ninety soldiers was surprised by the insurgents, under Sanguili, near Yucatan, and forty killed, including the commanding officer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 16.—James Curtin, while drunk, early yesterday morning quarreled with his wife, when a young and idiotic brother of the latter interfered, and struck Curtin with an ax, fatally wounding him.

The reported seizure in Brooklyn yesterday of fourteen copper stills, 25,000 gallons of mash, and other articles for the manufacture of illicit whisky, proves not to have been altogether correct. The revenue men thought they could manage the affair without the aid of the police, and made the seizure, but a mob pelted them with bricks and stones, and the illicit whisky distillers coolly procured a cart and drove off triumphantly with the stills and other property worth preserving. Meanwhile one of the revenue officers made his way to the police station, asking that his associates, then confined in the abandoned distillery, might be rescued.

This Turn district will send a delegation to the Bund's Turnfest of the North American Turner Union, soon to be held in Cincinnati.

Edward Kirtland, who fatally stabbed James Duffy in a porter house last night, was arrested early this morning. He is a car conductor and claims to have done the stabbing in self-defense.

The National Division, Sons of Temperance, will hold the twenty-ninth annual session here on Wednesday, June 18. Representatives will be present from all the States and Canada.

STRAWBERRIES.

Less Than Half a Crop Expected Around St. Joseph, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 16.—We are suffering from a heavy drouth in most of this fruit region. Hundreds of acres of strawberries are burnt, and the crop, without rain, will fall fully 12,000 bushels less than half a crop. The bulk of the strawberries from this fruit region will be shipped before the end of this week, unless we get a heavy shower, of which there is no prospect at present.

Fatal Lamp Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 16.—The explosion of a lamp in the hands of an 8-year-old daughter of William Lewis, this morning, caused her death this afternoon; and their child of 8 months was also seriously burned, and it is thought must die. The eldest girl was kindling a fire at the time, and the pouring of kerosene from a lamp on the embers caused the explosion. At the time of the accident the mother was insensible from liquor, and could not realize the situation. The father was absent at the time, but, when informed of the accident, was in a like condition.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy's Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—The Pomeroy trial is postponed until the fall term of the District Court, upon the Court's own motion. Pomeroy was present for trial. York is in Topeka, but was not present in Court. He seems to be in not very good odor.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—The trial of Senator Pomeroy for the bribery of York was postponed to-day until the December term of the District Court on the motion of Pomeroy's counsel. Pomeroy claimed to be ready for trial, but that his counsel had not had time for preparation. There were thirty-five witnesses present for the State, and none for Pomeroy. The Prosecuting Attorney urged, in a forcible manner, that the application for a continuance be denied.

Railroad Accidents.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 16.—Edward Benham, of Wabash, was instantly killed, this morning, on a train of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, six miles south of Goshen. He was in the act of throwing a message from the platform to some laborers, when, leaning over too far, his head came in contact with a fence-post, and he was thrown under the cars and fearfully mangled, and picked up dead. He was the General Freight Agent of the road.

NORWICH, Conn., June 16.—Three men have been arrested, charged with placing obstructions on, and throwing trains from, the track of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. A reward of $1,000 has been offered, to be paid upon the conviction of those who are guilty of the crime.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 16.—The wife of Silas Chaplin, of the town of York, Dane County, Wis., hung herself to a bed-post with a piece of calico on Saturday night. She was dead when found on Sunday. She leaves a husband and four children.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—John Lochlein, a German, committed suicide to-day by jumping into to river.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—Charles Habenman, a German carpenter, shot himself in the right ear at 12 o'clock to-day, and died an hour after.

Five Persons Drowned.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 16.—While a number of persons were on a raft, composed of two boats and some planks, in a pond in Calais, twelve miles from here, yesterday, one of the boats filled, and the whole party were thrown into the water. Five were drowned and about the same number were taken from the water unconscious, but restored.

Steamboat Explosion—No One Injured.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The old steamer Kill Von Kull exploded her boiler this morning when loaded with passengers from Elizabethport and other landings on the Kells. The entire boat was filled with steam, and great alarm was manifested, but the passengers were all taken off uninjured by the ferry-boat Thomas Hunt. The vessel was little damaged.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, June 16.—Two small German boys, Charles Steimmetz and Frechart, 12 and 10 years old respectively, were drowned while bathing in Fever River, near Galena, Ill., on Sunday evening.

At Prairie du Chien, Wis., about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, William S. Cristy, of the firm of Cristy Bros., wholesale confectioners, No. 480 Pearl street, New York, while bathing in the Mississippi River, was seized with cramps, and drowned. George V. Snodgrass, traveling for a Syracuse house, was with him, and became so exhausted and benumbed by his efforts to rescue Cristy that he barely escaped with his own life. The remains of Cristy were recovered yesterday morning, and sent to his family in New York.

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Ubassy, the celebrated billiardist, arrived to-day from Chicago, to join in the grand International Billiard Tournament, which begins at Irving Hall on the 23d inst. The game to be played is a three-ball carom game. Several rich prizes are offered, and all the billiard experts in the country are expected to take part, including Maurice Daly, Cyrille Dion, Albert Garnier, and John Deery.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, June 16.—Three races will take place in this city the last three days of this week. They will be under the management that recently carried on the races at Pekin. A fine track has been secured, and the attendance will doubtless be large.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The trotting race at the Prospect Park to-day for horses which had never beaten 2:34, was won by Jack Draper. Time, 2:30; 2:27½; 2:30; 2:32½.

Lida Picton won the second heat.

BASE BALL.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Base ball—Baltimores, 7; Washingtons, 6.

UTAH.

Perjury Case—The Liquor Question—Mining Intelligence.

SALT LAKE, June 16.—The trial of J. W. Haskin, of California, for perjury, in the case of the patent for the Windsor Silver Mining Company, is now going on before Chief Justice McKean. The case excites general interest on the Pacific Coast.

New raids on the demi-monde and liquor-dealers on the part of the Mormon police are announced to occur at an early day.

It is expected the City Council will pass a prohibitory ordinance on the liquor business to-morrow night. To the attempt to enforce it by destroying the property the newspapers are generally opposed.

The *Evening Journal* has passed completely into the hands of O. J. Sawyer.

The weather is unprecedentedly hot. The snow is melting on the mountain camps, and the prospects are bright.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Kellogg Reports a Prosperous State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Atty-Gen. Williams has received an official telegram from New Orleans, from Gov. Kellogg, in which the latter contradicts the reported interview with him, and says: "My requisition, calling on the President, was fully justified, and the President's proclamation has had a most salutary effect in all respects. Taxes are being paid more rapidly than ever before in Louisiana. After providing for the January and February interest, we have over $45,000 of State funds to-night in the hands of the fiscal agents. We will pay the March, April, and June coupons early in July. The injunctions only restrain the payment of the interest on five series of bonds out of twenty-five. There is money enough to pay the interest on all the bonds in the hands of the fiscal agents."

LODGING-HOUSES AND GOOD SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing my name used in connection with lodging-houses and restaurants in Sunday's paper, allow me to correct you in this, that I keep no restaurant at all, nor lodgings for vile purposes; but I confess that my efforts to regulate society, when endeavoring to manage six different establishments in our city, are almost failures. It is lamentably true that I am often inundated with thieves and bummers, but no more so than others who charge moderate prices. I perfectly coincide with the authorities so far as they have endeavored to punish the delinquents, and am unwilling to allow my reputation to suffer wrongfully without an effort to save it. I have had the benefit of good society nearly all my life, and I am determined that the remainder shall be given to sustain good morals. By giving the above a place in your paper you will much oblige yours, &c., M. WESTBROOK.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

A dispatch was sent to Coroner Stephens yesterday evening that the dead body of a man had been found in the Calumet River, near Dalton. No particulars were given, and the lateness of the hour prevented an investigation of the matter.

A painter named August Zender has been missing since the 4th day of this month. On the morning of that day he went to a store at No. 369 North Wells street, to do some ornamental painting. He was much addicted to the use of liquor, and, when last seen alive, went down into the basement of the store to take a drink. Yesterday morning a clerk in the establishment found his dead and decomposed body under the sidewalk in front of the store. Zender's brother identified him, but declined to take charge of the remains. They were accordingly sent to the Morgue. No marks of violence appear on the body, and it is believed that the man died from excessive drinking.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Application was made on Saturday last to Judge Dillon, United States Circuit Judge, sitting in chambers at Davenport, Iowa, by the attorneys of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, for an injunction to restrain Gov. Woodson, of this State, from advertising the Missouri Pacific Railroad for sale to satisfy a State lien on the road for $8,000,000. The case was argued at length by Judge Baker and the Hon. John B. Henderson for the road, and Attorney-General Ewing and Hill and Bowman for the State. The argument closed to-day, and Judge Dillon reserved his decision for some weeks, and the attorneys for the State, at the request of the Court, agreed to postpone advertising the road for sale until the decision is given.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad was held in this city to-day. G. G. Merrick, G. T. Fitch, C. W. Colehour, and Merrill Ladd, of Illinois; A. O. Mitchell, John Hogan, and C. Harris, of Missouri, were elected Directors. A meeting of the Directors was subsequently held and necessary action taken to insure the speedy completion of the road.

SAN FRANCISCO June, 16.—The news of the sale of Huntington and Hopkins' interest in the Central Pacific Railroad to Sharon, Reese, Cohn, and others, is confirmed.

A Mystery Solved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CABLE, Ohio, June 16.—On removing an old house in Middletown, last Friday, which was used as a hotel twenty years ago, a skeleton of a man was unearthed. A number of the citizens claim to remember the mysterious disappearance of a horse-dealer named Caleb Russell, about twenty years since. It was thought at the time that he had been murdered for his money, but no trace could be found at the time. On examination of the floor, it showed that a hole had been sawed out large enough to admit the passage of a man's body. This, no doubt, is the skeleton of the missing horse-dealer.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived—The steamship Stolaf, from London; Canada, Nevada, and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—The steamships Frisia and Minnesota, from New York, and Corinthian, from Montreal, have arrived.

The Will County Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 16.—A meeting of the Republican Central Committee of this county is called for on Saturday next, to arrange for a County Convention.

Odd-Fellowship.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The colored Odd-Fellows of this city celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the organization in this State to-day by a grand parade. The display was very fine, and an honor to the order.

Obituary.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Hon. Moses Bates, a prominent member of the Democratic party, and for some years Chairman of its State Central Committee, died at his home in East Bridgewater this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 16.—On Saturday night Mayor Cassidy, M. P. P., died after a brief illness. He was a general favorite as a public man.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The Austrian Department—Jewelry, Canes, Umbrellas, Musical Instruments, &c.

Vienna (May 22) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

In the Austrian Department of the Industrial Palace, near the rotunda, just at the entrance of the East Wing, stands a small glass case, from which the public are kept at a safe distance by an iron rail. There is always a crowd of people leaning over this rail and stretching out their necks to get a good look at the contents of the case. As fast as some go, others take their places, and there is seldom a vacant foot of standing room. The little glass case contains about a million dollars' worth of trinkets, exhibited by the Court jeweler of Vienna. The most valuable thing in it is a necklace of 46 brilliants of remarkable size and luster, the property of the Archduke Carl Ludwig, which the policeman who stands guard over the treasure says cost $250,000. There are also three coronets of diamonds and rubies, which perhaps count for $100,000 or $150,000 each, and a number of magnificent brooches, earrings, and pearl necklaces, with diamond clasps, the cost of which the policeman does not pretend to know, and declines to guess. One of the coronets represents a bit of grapevine, the stem and leaves being of diamonds and the bunches of grapes of large rubies. A necklace of seven rows of pearls is noticeable, more for its gorgeousness and costliness than from its beauty of design. The pearls are each almost as big as a schoolboy's marble, and the strings hang pendent from two great brooches,—one an emerald surrounded by three rows of diamonds, and the other a tie made of diamonds in silver settings. How it is to be worn I cannot say, unless the brooches, which are nearly as big as saucers, are to be fastened on the shoulders so that the pearls shall hang over the breast. A more tasteful necklace is one having three strings of equally large pearls fastened by a lustrous solitaire. There is nothing finer in the whole Exhibition, thus far, in the way of diamonds and pearls, than that which is contained in this case. The French may bring something to surpass it, but they have not yet opened the jewelry in their department.

A specialty of the Vienna jewelers is rococo-work, for which the chief market is in Hungary, where it is used for the adornment of the national costume. Another specialty is enameled silver jewelry, of which there are beautiful specimens exhibited in black and blue enamel, ornamented with diamond sprays of flowers and ears of wheat. The manufacture of garnet jewelry is a peculiar Bohemian Industry, carried on in Prague. The stones are found in the mountains in the vicinity, and the beauty and cheapness of the jewelry has secured it a market all over the world. Among the great number of pretty and curious things in the cases of garnet-work are photograph albums and prayer-books with covers and backs incrusted with the shining blood-red stones. The many cases of diamond jewelry display a great deal of fine and costly work, but not much that is unique. There are plenty of diamond butterflies with wings mottled with rubies and emeralds, diamond birds of Paradise, sprays of white and red roses in diamonds and rubies, wasps, beetles, and bees in precious stones of all kinds, and other similar conceits of French invention of which specimens often find their way across the Atlantic to the great Broadway jewelry stores. Opals are much used with diamnds for brooches and earrings, and specimens are shown larger than pigeons' eggs—great lustrous stones with changeable tints of emerald and sapphire shimmering upon their pearly surfaces and mysterious roseate fires burning in their hearts. Very pretty ornaments, and of moderate cost, are the sprays of forget-me-nots made of turquoises, set in silver, and imitating very cleverly the natural flower, of which there are so many shown. The pyramids of seal-rings and the cases filled with gold and silver chains, are also worth a moment's notice. So are the curious little watches in oxidized silver to be hung to ladies' belts, chatelaine fashion. In our search for something unique we came at last to a round gold brooch with a solitaire diamond in the centre, from which radiate curved gold rays, to the rim, like a Catherine wheel. Under this upper wheel is a lower one, whose rays curve in the opposite direction. By some concealed machinery these two wheels revolve in different ways, producing the effect of a fountain of golden water always bubbling over, of which the diamond is the source. The possessor of this pin would only have to wind it up like a watch before going out to a party and she would be sure to attract the attention of the whole assembly.

On leaving the main gallery, and this glitter of gold and gems, and going into the neighboring transept, many articles will be found that are more peculiarly Viennese. Here is a long row of cases filled with fans, the manufacture of which is one of the leading industries of Vienna, and employs 4,000 artisans. It is of quite recent growth, and was begun a few years ago by the manufacture of fans of maple wood, painted and carved. Other materials were soon employed—a variety of woods, and of silk, feathers, lace, paper, papier-mache, &c., and the arts of the goldsmith and the painter were called in to decorate the costlier kinds. Now, the variety of these pretty feminine toys is endless, and they range in price from a few cents to almost any sum one is willing to pay. It is said that some of the most renowned of Vienna artists do not disdain to employ their talent in painting fans. A special industry of Vienna, which makes but a small figure in the Exhibition, and will be passed unnoticed by most visitors, is the manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons. Yet the value of these buttons exported to the United States exceeds that of any other article which Austria sells us. It amounted, last year, according to the Consul's books, to over $300,000. Buttons of horn, wood, and papier-mache are also made in large quantities here, and in a remote corner of a covered court there is a curious exhibition of glass buttons from Bohemia of such fine color and brilliancy that they might easily be mistaken for precious stones. Glass imitations of stones are also shown by the same makers, of the same material as the buttons, but more carefully cut and polished. Of walking sticks there is a long array, and, like the meerschaums, the ingenuity and labor bestowed on the carving of the handles of these sticks are something wonderful. Every race and type of man and beast is represented, and there are even portrait busts of sovereigns and other important persons, capitally executed. In buying a cane, a person can select what Emperor or Empress, King or Queen he prefers to have under his thumb while taking a stroll. These sticks make an important item in the trade of Vienna. A kindred occupation is the manufacture of umbrella handles of wood, ivory, horn, and metal, on which as much pains is bestowed to produce quaint and fanciful devices as upon the canes.

A person could linger an hour among the canes and umbrellas were it not for the troublesome consciousness of the existence of innumerable attractive things yet unseen. A glimpse of the cases of parasols just beyond makes us leave with less regret. Such wonderful parasols were surely never seen before. Here is a list of a few of the oddest specimens: A small parasol, with a cover of light-green ostrich feathers, nothing but the mass of feathers visible from without a bit of white satin lining; a larger parasol, with a cover of the ends of peacock's feathers laid one upon another like a thatch, and with a real peacock's head for a knob on top; a small parasol that, when spread out, is a snowy bank of swan's down flecked with bright-colored bits of feathers that appear to have snowed down upon it; another that is covered with pink and white artificial flowers sewn so thickly together as entirely to conceal the silk lining upon which they are fastened; a number of large black parasols, gorgeously embroidered with colored silk thread; a white silk cover, dotted with the eyes of peacocks' feathers; a cover of alternate bands of swan's down and bright scarlet feathers; a white silk cover fringed with yellow straw, with a broad bow at the top with the same straw fringe; an odd trimming made of bird quills split in narrow strips and colored green and pink, shading off to white, used in bunches with swan's down and as a fringe. I might on with the catalogue for a column or two, and then say nothing about the carved and jeweled handles.

The vast transept is full of pianos, cabinet-organs, and smaller instruments of sound. In the schedules of goods exported from Austria to the United States, musical instruments form one of the most important items; but it would be difficult to conjecture what kind of instruments they are; not pianos, although the Vienna pianos are the best in Europe; not cabinet-organs, or fiddles, or horns, but, strange to tell, mouth-organs and jewsharps. The Vienna pianos are not of sufficient strength to endure our trying climate. The square form is unknown here, and the upright, so popular in England, is little used, judging from the small number exhibited. The grand piano, or *Flugel*, as the Germans call it, from its resemblance in shape to a bird's wing, is the instrument of general use. A combination of piano and reed-organ is exhibited by an Innsbruck firm, on which fine orchestral effects can be produced. The same keys play both reeds and strings, and the whole instrument is contained in a grand-piano case of the usual size. It can be played as a piano or an organ separately, or the two can be combined, or only the bass of one can be used with the upper notes of the other. It has all the usual cabinet-organ stops. The late Prof. Louis, of Boston, invented a similar instrument several years ago, but it never came into use in America. The objection to such combinations is that the piano strings must always be tuned to concert pitch or they will not chord with the reeds.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A ladies' boat club has been organized in Philadelphia, and seems to be a great success.

—A careful Iowa farmer whose cow was bitten by a mad dog sold her to a butcher in less than fifteen minutes thereafter.

—Springfield, Ohio, is to be surrounded by camp-meetings this summer, and the *Republic* is hopeful of an improvement in morals.

—The employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road are soon to meet in Burlington for the purpose of forming a mutual benefit association.

—Florida proposes to supply the United States with oranges in a few years. Over a million of sweet orange seedlings are under cultivation on the St. John's River alone.

—Northwestern Iowa exchanges notice the presence of untold millions of grasshoppers in their localities. As yet, however, little harm seems to have been done by them.

—The town of Pomeroy, O., is literally cracking to pieces. A "slip" of the earth destroyed a large flouring mill, last week, and subsequent cracks threaten serious damage to other valuable property.

—New Orleans city taxes due and uncollected April 30, 1873, $2,968,085.55; collected in May, $57,529.75; due and uncollected May 31, 1873, $2,910,555.80. The foregoing figures are official.

—The gentlemen who were last in charge of the fish car that was so unceremoniously dumped into the Elkhorn, have gone back for a million more of the finny tribe. The loss was greatly exaggerated. It was only about $3,500.—*Omaha Republican.*

—Barnum's fat woman waddled into the Police Court at Albany, the other day, to complain of her exhibitor, who had contracted to pay her $30 a week for the season, but now turns her off, having supplied her place. The "exhibitor," by the way, is not Barnum.

—The car shops at Aurora, Ill., have been staked out and will soon be erected. They are six in number, 300 feet long by 80 wide, and will be built 20 feet from Broadway, leaving room for a side track.

—Some sportive draymen employed in a grain store at Portland, Oregon, dropped a bag of wheat down a hatchway upon the head of a fellow-workman named Blake, the other day, just for a joke. The executrix offers the horse and dray for sale at a reasonable figure.

—According to the Marshall (Mich.) *Statesman* the capitalists of that city stand ready to invest in factories that will cost from $50,000 to $75,000 each. They have lost the Michigan Central Railroad shops, which have been moved to Jackson, and they propose by themselves to fill up the vacancy.

—Ever since the June rise began, the water has been reported on a stand at Omaha. The mystery was solved a day or two ago, when it was discovered that the reporter had gauged himself by the height of the water on the bottom of the ferry-boat.

—The burnt district in Wisconsin is again suffering from the ravages of the army worm, which is said to be marching through the farm lands again this spring, destroying everything in its path. This unhappy section is passing through troublous times, and it seems as if there is no let-up to the calamities inflicted upon it.

—Last Friday the New York Central Railroad Company completed the substitution of steel rails in either track in the place of iron ones. The work, which has been in progress for a long time, was completed in the vicinity of Oneida. Now both tracks from Buffalo to Albany are of imported steel. Steel rails have been in use on the Hudson River Railroad for several years.

—The representatives of the French bondholders of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad have finally compromised with the Texas & Pacific Company upon the following terms: For each share of the value of $100 the holder is to receive a title to thirteen acres of the Texas land grant, or 75 per cent, in Texas & Pacific bonds, payable within five years, or 33 per cent, cash.

—The farm lands of California are generally deteriorating, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*. During the last ten or fifteen years the crops have constantly been growing smaller. The trouble is attributable to a bad system of agriculture, and the failure to sow crops of a fertilizing character. The evil is widespread and serious, and, if not abated, will interfere with the progress and prosperity of the State.

—The cessation of the running of freight trains on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Road, on the Sabbath, has already been followed with good effect. We learn that on Sabbath last, in this city, eleven engineers, fifteen firemen and a number of conductors attended church, dressed in their best attire, and the most respectful attention to the services. Gen. Mahone deserves credit for the thoughtfulness thus exhibited in extending these privileges to his faithful employes.—*Lynchburgh (Va.) Republican.*

—The Boston *Advertiser*, in correcting some misstatements as to the size of the Hoosac tunnel, says that it is no part less than 24 feet wide, and nowhere less than 20 feet high in the centre, and that it is, in all parts where it has been completed, amply wide and high for the highest cars, when the double track has been laid. It would be incredible that the work should have gone thus far without the necessary measurements having been made and verified, time and again.

Rock Inscriptions in Brazil.

From the New York Evening Post.

The brief account of the discovery of Phoenician inscriptions in Brazil printed yesterday, is sufficient reason for directing the attention of scholars to the general importance of the subject. These rock inscriptions in South America are peculiarly worthy of attention, because they seem to belong to a vast series, to the study of which Mentone on the Mediterranean offers important contributions. M. de Bourbourg, in his *Quatre Lettres sur le Mexique*, points out the astonishing analogies between the myths of the ancient Mexicans and those of the Egyptians; and though the idea of an ethnological relation between the races has been regarded as very fanciful, it borrows singular confirmation from this recent discovery. It is now generally admitted that the red raspberry first passed from America into Asia by way of the northwest and returned by way of Europe, thus girdling the world; and it may appear by-and-by that the American races, of several types, are identical with old-world stocks, or even that America was the best dwelling-place of the human race, as it is geologically the older world of the two. Brazil, for example, has, according to Mr. Hyde Clarke, of the London Anthropological Institute, partaken of at least two great migrations. The Kiriri of Bahia are allied by language to the ancient Pygmean or Negrito race; while the Guarani languages are allied to the Agua of the Nile region, the Avkhass of Caucasia, and probably to the antique Udes, who were the Pelasgians of Egypt. The Mendone inscriptions probably belong to the same era. These Phœnician remains render this early relation of the continents no longer a dream.

De Facto and Defuncto.

From the Natchez Democrat.

When Gen. Ames was first appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi, Gov. Ben Humphreys, who had been recently elected and installed in office, was exercising the Executive functions. Gov. Charles Clark, however, who had been taken from the capital a prisoner to Fort Pulaski, while trying to exercise the functions of the office in a way which time and experience have since proven to be the best way to speedy and successful reconstruction, claimed to be the Governor de jure, and used to tell his warm personal friend Humphreys as much, when the latter would reply to Clark in a friendly way, "Well, Clark, you may be Governor de jure, but I'm Governor de facto." After awhile came the appointment of Ames, and in due time the latter, with bayonets at his back, ousted Humphreys from the Governor's mission, and himself became Governor de facto. Some days after Humphreys was pushed out Clark and Humphreys met, when the following conversation ensued:

Humphreys—Well, Clark, how about it now, old fellow? Some time ago you claimed to be Governor de jure and I was Governor de facto. Now Ames is Governor de facto, and if you are Governor de jure, then what am I?

Clark—Well, Ben, you're Governor de funct!

A Prince of India and His Wife.

In 1865 I had the pleasure of meeting Duleep Singh at Cairo in Egypt, together with his wife "Bamba." As she also illustrates the good which can be accomplished by teaching a little benighted child in a mission school, I must tell you something about her. Her mother, who had been an Abyssinian slave, lived in a narrow street in Cairo and dressed and ate like the Arabs. But she sent Bamba to the girls' school at the mission house of the United Presbyterian Church. The little pupil proved to be very bright and attractive, as I can myself testify, and not only acquired a fair education, but became an earnest Christian and at length engaged in teaching a class in the mission Sabbath-school. In 1863 Duleep Singh passed through Cairo on his way to India. He was on a singular errand. His mother had died in England, and he was, at her request, returning to India to burn her body. Being detained at Cairo he visited the mission Sabbath-school, where he very unexpectedly saw Bamba. He at once became so deeply interested in her, that he afterward sought a fuller acquaintance, and at length engaged her to become his wife, when he should return from India. As he should return in a few weeks the missionaries took Bamba into their own household in order to teach her to speak English, to wear the European style of dress, and to eat her food with a knife and fork, which native Egyptians seldom do. In the June following, Duleep Singh and "little Bamba" were happily married, and she, who had always lived poorly in a back street, and eaten her food from her hands, received a dowry of tens and hundreds of thousands besides bridal presents of jewels from her husband equal to those of an Empress. The wedding fee given to the mission was $5,000. The elevation of Joseph in that same land from slavery and a prison to the second place in the government, was scarcely more remarkable. When I saw Bamba two years later in Cairo, where she and her husband were spending the winter, she had become a refined and attractive lady. They were both liberal supporters of the mission, as they have been ever since.—*Correspondence New York Observer.*

Chinese Superstition.

Amoy Letter to the Shanghai Courier.

Some time ago, when writing to you, I gave you a brief account of the depredations of the tigers to the west of Amoy. Since then news has arrived of their having appeared in the mountains that lie about fifty miles north of this. From all accounts they appear to be committing great havoc, and to have become the terror of the region they inhabit. In the course of three or four months they have killed twenty persons, and, of course, an indefinite number of pigs, etc. A certain temple, which is situated away in a lonely spot among these hills, has been rendered tenantless and uninhabitable by them. A short time since it was occupied by three persons—a priest, a laboring man whom he had engaged to assist him in tilling a few fields belonging to the temple, and the mother of the latter. One evening, in returning from the fields, they were set upon by the tigers, and the whole of them killed. Such terror has taken possession of the country people that they dare not go out early in the morning, or after a certain hour in the afternoon. The farmers, each morning, are accustomed to assemble together, and, after beating of gongs and firing of guns, they feel they may go in safety to their fields. Various consultations have been held among the wise heads, both as to the cause of the irruption of these unwelcome visitors and the means by which they might be repressed. The result, as is often the case in such deliberations, has not been very satisfactory. It was at first believed that these animals would, of course, be under the control of the god of the earth and the spirits of the mountains. The elders of the people accordingly selected a spot in full view of all the prominent hills around, and there offered sacrifice to these invisible nothings, at the same time imploring them to lay stringent injunctions on the tigers that they should behave themselves in a more becoming manner for the future. The tigers replied to this challenge by the very next day devouring another man, and by repeating the same process whenever chance gave them an opportunity. After another consultation among those who were supposed to know all about such matters, it was decided that these animals were not, in reality, tigers after all, but certain powerful demons that, for the time being, had assumed the form of tigers, in order the more effectually to carry out their feelings of hatred to man. It was, therefore, decided to apply to the Imperial Tauist priest, who is regarded as the very high priest and Pope of the Tauist persuasion, and who is believed to be able to control the spirits, and to have infallible specifics for bringing them to submission. The wise heads advised that a messenger should be sent to him for yellow paper charms, to be posted in convenient places on the hills, which would have the effect of driving the tigers altogether out of that neighborhood. The less knowing, and such as were not initiated into the mysteries of spirit life, took a more practical view of the matter, and suggested that this plan would not only be expensive, but also risky; as there was no certainty that the charms of the imperial wizard would be successful. It was proposed, instead, that a foreigner from Amoy should be invited to come up and kill the tigers. This proposal was evidently a popular one; for a deputation was at once sent to Amoy, who somehow or other found their way to my place. They had a very sorrowful tale to tell, and they begged me to assist them in the object for whic they had come to Amoy.

American Benefations to the Cause of Education.

Do not Americans appreciate education? Here is a list of some of their benefactions: $1,300,000 by Mr. Simmons, of Boston, for the industrial education of women; $10,000,000 by Daniel Drew, to endow a theological seminary, to which Abel Menand adds $10,000 more "for the education of women for the ministry;" $200,000 by Erastus Corning, for a female college; $400,000 by Robert Barnes, of Indiana, for the education of orphans in that State; $100,000 by Orange Judd, the agricultural book publisher, for scientific department in Wesleyan University; $60,000 by Cyrus McCormick (the reaper), for theological seminary at Chicago; $100,000 by Daniel Appleton (the book publisher), for chancellorship and library in New York University; $100,000 by Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, to Harvard University; $100,000 by Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Ind., for female college; $100,000 by Henry Sage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for female college building at Cornell University; $500,000 by Mr. Shaw, of St. Louis, for park and botanic garden; $200,000 by Mr. Pardee, of Pennsylvania, for scientific department of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa.; $75,000 by Horace Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., for a library building at Rochester University; $50,000 by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck to the new University at Syracuse, N. Y., which has been increased by other citizens to $1,500,000; $150,000 by Samuel Williston, for educational purposes in Easthampton, Mass.; $250,000 by Capt. Richardson, of San Francisco, Cal., to found the Richardson College in Chicago University; $50,000 by Edward Thompkins, to found a chair of Oriental languages in the University of California; $20,000 by Mr. Raymond, of Oakland, to the college at Toledo, O.; $75,000 by Dr. H. H. Toland, to endow a medical department in the University of California; $100,000 in property, and $50,000 in cash, by Mr. John Anderson, of New York, to found the Penikese School of Natural History.

Sale of a Gallo-Roman Treasure-Trove.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 20 says: Following closely upon the recent auctions of picture-galleries at the Hotel des Ventes in Paris, collectors of ancient moneys will be attracted in large numbers to the coming sale of the valuable Gallo-Roman treasure discovered beneath one of the court-yards of the Lycee Napoleon in 1867. This sale is rendered necessary by a judicial decision as to the quotient distribution of the treasure-trove between the City of Paris and the workmen who lighted upon it. The collection comprises 800 coins, known as aurei, each worth something more than a 20-franc piece, and forming a complete series of the numismatic history of Lutetia during the reign of the Roman Emperors, from Claudius to Septimus Severus. These aurei are all in an excellent state of preservation, and those found nearest to the surface, dating from Commodus, Pertinax, and Septimus Severus, look as fresh as if they had just come from the mint. Coins of the Antonine epoch are largely represented in this collection; the "Faustinas," young and old; the "Vespasians," and the "Titus," one with the inscription "Divus Titus," and, on the reverse, the curule chair, surmounted by a thunder-flash, among the number. There is also a "Julia Domna," the wife of Septimus Severus and Caracalla, a "Restitutio Augusti per Trajanum," an "Ælius Cæsar," five or six of the time of Pertinax, and three "Plautinas." Upon the reverse of a coin dating from the reign of Commodus, the Emperor of the Circus is represented in the act of making his horse leap over a lion. Rarer still is an aureus of the time of Autoninus Pius, with two figures on the reverse, and the inscription "Concordiæ Eternæ." These are some of the gems of the treasure, and there can be little doubt that the French Department of the Fine Arts will be ready to bid very high for every item in the collection rather than let it be dispersed throughout Europe.

Is Hydrophobia Imaginary?

Medical men are beginning to suspect that in many cases imagination is to a great degree instrumental in developing hydrophobia. It is well known that the disease seldom appears before the eighth day after inoculation. The period of incubation, as medical men term it, is often seven or eight weeks, and cases have occurred in which the spasms have not supervened until seven years after the bite. This fact has led physicians to study the whole subject anew, and Dr. Luke, in his late work on the "Influence of the Mind Upon the Body," supports the hypothesis that hydrophobic symptoms are often developed without previous inoculation. In illustration, he relates a notable instance of a physician of Lyons, who, having assisted in the dissection of several victims of the disorder, imagined that he had been inoculated. On attempting to drink he was seized with spasms of the pharynx, and in this condition roamed about the streets for three days. At length his friends succeeded in convincing him of the groundlessness of his apprehensions, and he at once recovered. Dr. Marx, a German physician, writing to the *Clinic*, regards hydrophobia as a morbid affection of the imagination induced by fear, and cites instances in which persons unaware of the superstition have escaped the spasms.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Fourth of July Committees effected a compromise to-day.

It is stated that twenty-seven steamers are in China waters, waiting to bring Chinamen here to the number of 29,000.

The Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—All the Modoc prisoners have been removed to Fort Klamath, under a strong guard.

The reported invasion of Sonora by two bands of Apaches from the vicinity of Tucson is denied.

Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Intelligence has been received here from New Orleans that, on the 10th inst., United States Commissioner John B. Weller, formerly Governor of California, was lying dangerously ill, almost hopelessly, at his residence in that city.

Civil Service.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 16.—Iowa postal clerks have been ordered to Chicago for re-examination, and there is need of it in some quarters.

Yellow Fever.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—The Norwegian bark Aspo, from Havana for Havre, arrived in the Roads to-day with yellow fever on board. One man died on the passage. The Captain and three men have the fever, but are convalescing.

Stabbing Affray.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Joseph Garcia was fatally stabbed by B. F. Rivero in an altercation this evening. Both are Cubans.

M. Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon" has attained its 300th representation at the Opera Comique; and the event was made the occasion of the presentation, by the composer, to Mlle. Galle-Marie, the heroine of the opera, of a splendid necklace of pearls and jewels, exquisitely mounted, in a pattern of the time of Louis XIV.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—FALLER—On Sunday, June 15, by the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, Miss Bertha Faller, of Grumbach, Germany, and Mr. John Jones, of Brighton, England. Both are now residents of this city.

London, England, papers please copy.

HONEYMAN—MYLES—At the residence of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Gas Engineer, Chicago, on the 14th of June, by the Rev. James McLaughlan, of the Scotch Church, Chicago, John Honeyman, Emerson, Iowa, and Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Myles, Dulgairn, Fife, Scotland.

DEATHS.

DAY—June 6, at his late residence in Catskill, N. Y., Caleb Day, in his 76th year. Father of Edward L. Day, of Kent, O., and C. Atwater Day, of this city.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO help in a Billiard hall. Best reference required. Call early at 213 State-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT W. J. RALPH'S, 113 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WHISKY, WINE, ALE, Pipes, Cut Nails, &c., AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock, At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

16 Brls. Monongahela, Old Bourbon, Sour Mash, Old Crow, Silver Creek, Marshall, Bourbon, and Body Whiskies, all prime goods, full proof.

Claret Wine, Clay Pipes, Ale, &c.

20 Casks Cut Nails.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, Fine new Top Buggies, Open Wagons, Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness, AT AUCTION, At 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

Large and desirable line of Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Dress Goods, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, JUNE 19, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

South Shore Property AT AUCTION.

This Delightful Suburban Property Embraces Some of the Choicest Lots on the South Shore

LAKE FRONTAGE AND GROVE,

Will be sold by us on Monday, June 23.

This Property Must be Sold.

SEE BILLS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS!!

GREAT OPENING SALE

On Tuesday Morning, June 17th, at 9:30 O'Clock,

In the new, elegant, and commodious quarters, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A very attractive line of Dress Goods in Alpacas, Delaines, Linens, Suitings, &c., &c.

A splendid Line of Gent's Summer Styles, Fine Felt Hats;

And invoices of White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

At 11 o'clock special offering of Ingrain Carpets by the roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.

At 74 West Van Buren-st.,

TUESDAY, June 17, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, Crockery, Refrigerator, Stoves, Mirrors, etc., effects of a 11-room house.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Wednesday, June 18, at 9½ o'clock.

Real Llama Lace Points and Jackets, Ribbons, Pique Hats, Lace Parasol Covers, White Grenadine Shawls, White Wool Shawls, Striped Shawls, and our usual full line of seasonable goods.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.

TRADE SALE OF $7,000 OF

DRY GOODS, ("CUT STOCK").

On THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 9:30 a. m., sharp, at our Salesrooms, we will sell, without reserve, $7,000 stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, White Goods, Shawls, Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Jeans, Waterproof German, French and English, Flannels, Ladies' Underwear, Ribbons, Notions, Counters, Fixtures, Show Cases, and one large Safe, with Hall's Combination Lock; the whole of which must be closed on Thursday. Sale positive. Terms cash. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

First Grand Sale OF BOULEVARD PROPERTY.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

TEN ACRES,

To be Sold in Lots,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad.

This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Special Train of cars will start from Wells-st. Depot at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale. All are invited.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance one, two, and three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser. For information and plat call on Messrs. Avery, Miller & Rigdon, 143 Monroe-st., or to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

The Last and Positive CLOSING SALE OF MR. GALE'S COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Will take place THIS EVENING at 953 Wabash-av.

Sale will commence at 8 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 3, second floor.

THE ABOVE Peremptory AND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

BY AUCTION,

Will Positively Take Place on Wednesday Morning, June 18, 1873, at 10 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND, commencing sale at East Division-st. bridge.

Free carriages will leave Ogden's Building, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., on 18th inst., to convey intending purchasers to the grounds.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

United States Brick Machine Co. IN BANKRUPTCY.

We will sell on TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe-sts., the entire effects of the UNITED STATES BRICK MACHINE CO.

AT AUCTION,

Consisting of letters patent issued by the United States, England, France, and Belgium, for improvements in brick machines. Also the office furniture, one second-hand engine, and machinery of all kinds, large lot of wrought scrap, and pig iron one horse, buggy, and harness; one derrick at Madison-st. bridge, and all the personal property belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPTCY! BANKRUPTCY!

We will sell on WEDNESDAY morning, JUNE 18, 1873, at 11 o'clock, at the brickyard of said Company, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, half mile west of Brighton, the remaining effects of the United States Brick Machine Company,

AT AUCTION.

One horse, 3 wagons, 24 carts, 150 brick boxes, 27 trucks, 23 wheelbarrows, 1 brick machine, 12 sets of harness, full assortment of implements and tools of various kinds, large lot of Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., belonging to said estate. By order of

HIRAM L. LEWIS, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV.,

Bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.